AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

SPECIAL SALE OF BEAUTIFUL

FRENCH BRONZES

Bronze Clocks and Statuary,

AT AUCTION,

This evening and each evening during the week, at

No. 138 Twenty-second-st.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

EIGHT CANNONS

Handsomely Mounted,

One Hundred Stand of Arms

Enfield Rifles and Equipments,

New and in First-class Order,

AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY MORNING, Oct. 25, at 11 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 85 and 87 Market-st., FOUR TWELVE POUNDERS and FOUR SIX POUNDERS, WITH ALL THE FIXINGS READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

The Cannons and Carriages will be sold separately or together. The Carriages, with very little expense, would make valuable stone wagons. This is a fine opportunity for country towns to buy a Cannon for firing salutes, &c.; also, a splendid chance for our German and Irish friends that are forming companies of infantry in our city, to buy a complete outfit at less than one-half the original cost.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE

OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND

Furniture, Carpets, &c.

Two Rosewood 7-Octave Pianos,

One American Organ.

ALSO, THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF

COTTAGE GROVE HOTEL,

Consisting of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Mattresses, Comforters, Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY MORNING, Oct. 26, at 9½ o'clock.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Family Carriage,

PAIR HORSES, HARNESS, &C.

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday Morning, Oct. 26,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

At our Salesrooms, 85 & 87 Market-st.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

LAWNDALE.

IMPORTANT

AUCTION SALE

OF

[illegible]00 SPLENDID LOTS

At Lawndale,

Tuesday Afternoon, Oct. 29, at 2 o'clock.

This beautifully-located property inside the city limits, on the C., B. & Q. R. R., between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth-sts. Every lot supplied with

LAKE WATER

From the City Water Works.

The streets are all graded, sidewalks laid; city graded schools; trains daily; commutation tickets, 6 3-4 cents; running time from Central Depot, 30 minutes; from Canal-st., 14 minutes.

The improvements which have been made, and are in progress, make this the most desirable residence property in or contiguous to Chicago.

Title perfect. Printed abstract furnished each purchaser.

TERMS OF SALE—1-3 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years; also, one portion 1-3 cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent interest.

Parties purchasing will be assisted in building.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By T. S. FITCH & CO.

Peremptory Sale

Of Real Estate at Auction,

BY T. S. FITCH & CO.,

At their Salesroom, No. 157 Dearborn-st., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, at 3 p. m.

An elegant lot fronting south, on Douglas-av., near Lake-av.

A convenient house and lot, No. 267 F[illegible]

One residence lot on Forty-first-st., between Boulevard and Cottage Grove-av.

A large and desirable lot at Woodlawn, near the Station and South Park.

TEN ACRES IN THE SOUTH SHORE DIVISION, in a beautiful grove.

Particulars at the above office.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

$10,000 WORTH OF

Household Furniture

Every grade and variety, without reserve.

10 Crates of W. G. Crockery,

Pkgs. Glassware,

Rolls Wool and Stair Carpets,

Rolls English Brussels Carpets,

Rolls Floor Oil Cloth,

Rolls Gilt Paper Hangings,

Pair do Window Shades,

Office and Parlor Desks, Show Cases, &c.

SATURDAY, OCT. 26, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1872. NUMBER 68.

HORSE DISEASE.

THE HORSE EPIDEMIC

Highly Important to Owners of Horses.

As a Cure for this Terrible Disease, and as a Preventive, there is no Remedy Equal to the New Disinfectant,

BROMO-CHLORALUM.

This Article has no Odor, is not Poisonous, and is free from all Irritating Qualities.

Read the Evidence which has come to us by Telegraph:

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1872.

Mr. A. M. Pett, Agt. Tilden & Co.: Bromo-Chloralum is used in this city with great success as a CURE and preventive in the Horse Epidemic which now fearfully raging in our city. It is used one part of Bromo-Chloralum to ten parts of water, as a wash for mouth and nostrils, and one part to sixteen as a disinfectant for barns and stables.

W. LAVARACK & Co., Druggists.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1872.

Mr. A. M. Pett, Agt. Tilden & Co.: Bromo-Chloralum, as a remedy in the Horse Epidemic, is doing well as far as we can learn, and, under its influence, the disease is abating. The article has an immense demand.

D. RANSOM, SON & CO.

Oct. 24, 1872.

Mr. A. M. Pett: Telegraph to Tilden & Co. for two gross Bromo-Chloralum. It is having a wonderful sale, and is being used with great success in this city.

FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

POLITICAL.

LIBERAL RALLY!

AT THE

Cottage Grove Wigwam,

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING,

OCT. 26.

The meeting will be addressed

BY

HON. THOMAS J. TURNER,

AND OTHERS.

REMOVAL.

NOTICE.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.

The Real Estate Dealers and Brokers, have removed and are located at their NEW OFFICE,

120 LaSalle-st., Oriental Building.

Where they will be pleased to see their old friends and as many of the new ones as may want to invest in Real Estate and make money. Their list is large and varied, comprising all classes of property, improved and unimproved, in all parts of the city and suburbs.

Call and see them before making a purchase.

Remember, 120 LaSalle-st.,

ORIENTAL BUILDING.

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH STOCKTON & CO.,

Teaming and Drayage,

To Room 30, No. 156 Washington street.

HATS.

GENTLEMEN'S & YOUTHS'

HATS.

A variety of NEW FALL STYLES just received by

J. A. SMITH & CO.,

513 & 515 Wabash-av.

FURNITURE.

D. M. SWINEY & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE OFFICE FURNITURE,

Counters, Partitions, Rails, Cylinder Desks, Etc.

FACTORY, 507 TO 513 KINZIE-ST., CORNER REUBEN. CENTRAL BLOCK, Room 57.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

FLAGS!

BANNERS, BADGES,

UNIFORMS, &C.

GEO. F. FOSTER,

12 SouthMarket-st.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000 TO LOAN

FOR THE COMMISSION AGENCY OF A

CENTRAL OFFICE BLOCK.

G. & M., Room 45, Central Block, Market-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN,

In one or several amounts, not less than $20,000, on first class business property in Chicago. W. E. FURNESS, Room 25, 151 Monroe-st.

FRASIER'S

Mercantile Collective Agency

Collects overdue claims throughout the United States and Canada. No attorney's fees.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Chicago city real estate. Funds in hand.

MEAD & COE,

79 West Madison-st.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

HUBBARD, Jr.,

158 East Washington-st.

DRY GOODS.

Merchants

who visit Chicago often will always find in

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY'S

Dress Goods, Woollen Shawl and Notion Departments, a full and attractive assortment. Our large and increasing trade warrants us in keeping up our stock to the fullest extent. Cash and short time buyers may rely that our prices are as low as any house in America. Domestics and Prints always at New York quotations.

HAMLIN, HALE AND COMPANY,

Warehouse,

corner Madison and Franklin.

J. M. JACOBS,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

343 West Madison-st., corner May.

We sell our RED LION DOUBLE WARP ALPACAS as follows:

NO. 0	AT 25 CTS.,	WORTH 35.
100	AT 30 CTS.,	WORTH 45.
150	AT 35 CTS.,	WORTH 50.
200	AT 40 CTS.,	WORTH 60.
300	AT 45 CTS.,	WORTH 65.
350	AT 50 CTS.,	WORTH 75.
400	AT 60 CTS.,	WORTH 85.
500	AT 65 CTS.,	WORTH 90.
550	AT 70 CTS.,	WORTH 1.00.
600	AT 75 CTS.,	WORTH 1.10.
700	AT 80 CTS.,	WORTH 1.25.
800	AT 90 CTS.,	WORTH 1.35.

CALL, EXAMINE, AND TAKE SAMPLES.

FANCY GOODS.

West & Co.,

IMPORTERS,

280 & 282 Wabash-av.,

UP STAIRS.

Carved Wood Brackets,
Wall Pockets, &c.
Fancy Willow Baskets,
Wax Dolls,
Inlaid Writing Desks,
Pearl Card Cases,
Parian Statuettes and Busts,
Vases, and Cologne Sets,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT LOW PRICES.

Glass Shades,

For covering Wax Flowers, Statuary, Clocks, &c.

Sheet Wax, Leaf Moulds, Colors of the finest quality, and all materials for making Wax Flowers.

West & Co.

Orders by mail are respectfully solicited.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY THIS DAY,

AT JANSEN, McCLURG & CO.'S,

A SUMMER'S ROMANCE.

A NOVELETTE. BY MARY HEALY. 16mo. Price, $1.50.

The London Athenæum says of "A Summer's Romance": "We have only, indeed, one fault to find with it—it is too short."

CHRISTIAN ART & SYMBOLISM,

By REV. JOHN TYRWHITT. With Illustrations, and an introduction by JOHN RUSKIN. 12mo. Price, $2.

THE DOLL WORLD SERIES,

Comprising the Doll World, Daisy's Companions, and Deborah's Drawer. By MRS. ROBT. O'REILLY. 3 vols., in a neat box. Price, $3.

These books have already attained great popularity in their English editions, and are now presented in a new and cheaper form.

Mailed postpaid by the Publishers,

Roberts Brothers, Boston.

JANSEN, McCLURG & CO.,

(Successors as Booksellers to S. C. Griggs & Co.,)

117 Wabash-av., Chicago.

JEAN INGELOW.

OFF THE SKELLIGS,

the first novel from the pen of Jean Ingelow, the popular author of "The Songs of Seven," will be ready very shortly. One thick volume of 670 pages. Price, $1.75. Sent postpaid on receipt of the price by the Publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE

Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW,

Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

For Rent.

Building on southwest corner Lake and State-sts.; iron fronts; four stories and basement.

E. A. DRUMMOND, U. S. Court Room.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.

W. REID,

329 WEST MADISON-ST.,

OFFERS UNUSUAL BARGAINS IN NEW

Black Alpaca

SUITS

AND

WATER-PROOF

CLOAKS,

Of his own manufacture, for Ladies and for Children of all ages. His expenses are lower, so that he can and will make his prices LOWER than any other house in Chicago will sell the goods; while every garment is as well made as if made to order.

Special attention will be given to the manufacture of SILK

VELVET CLOAKS,

To order. His Cloak-makers have worked for him in Chicago for 14 years, and are the best in the city.

Dresses are made to order in first-class style, without fitting, and a PERFECT FIT guaranteed by

MR. WRATKOOSKY,

The celebrated Ladies' Tailor, without exception the best Dressmaker in the Western States.

Ladies in the country ought to make a note of this: NO FITTING REQUIRED, AND YET A FIRST-CLASS FIT GUARANTEED, and send for Mr. R.'s new Fashion Journal, with full directions for measuring. Address

W. REID,

329 West Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE.

THE GREAT SALE

OF

Beautiful Grove Lots,

LOCATED AT

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,

Will take place on the Grounds,

TO-DAY!

A special Train of Cars will leave the depot of the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, corner of East Harrison and Sherman sts., at 10 o'clock a. m.

Let all go who can, and invest liberally in lots at this CHARMING SUBURB.

C. C. THAYER & CO., Auct'rs.,

186 East Madison-st.

TIME, 40 MINUTES

TO

HIGHLAND PARK.

Free Train,

This Morning at 10:15 from Milwaukee Depot.

ATTEND THE SALE

TO BE MADE

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

At Highland Park. Return at 4 p. m.

MEETINGS.

UNITED

Hebrew Relief Association.

YEARLY MEETING,

Sunday, October 27th, at 3 p. m.,

AT THE SYNAGOGUE,

CORNER WABASH-AV. AND PECK-COURT.

All Delegates and Members are urgently requested to be present.

ABR. HART, President.

Attention, Sir Knights,

Special conclave of Chicago Commandery No. 19, K. T., this (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for drill.

Every member expecting to participate in the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Fire Monument on the 30th inst. are requested to be present. Members of other Commanderies courteously invited.

By order of the E. C.

JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

ALL BRICKLAYERS

Interested in the eight-hour movement are ordered to attend a mass meeting to be held to-morrow evening, Oct. 26, at the Bohemian Hall, corner of Canal and De Koven-sts. By order of the

W. O. of A. B. of Chicago.

WANTED.

WANTED.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, whose business is larger than that of any other in the world, want three or four of the best men in the city to represent the Company here as Agents and Solicitors. Apply at the office of the Northwestern Department, corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name of BALLARD & DRESSER is this day dissolved. Eugene Dresser will continue the business, and settle up the affairs of the firm.

EUGENE DRESSER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RULERS AND RED TAPE,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

SMITH & BURDSALL,

Twenty-second-st., between Throop and Loomis, manufacturers of and dealers in PLAIN AND FANCY VENEERS, Thin Lumber, Pine and White Wood Backing.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

It Has Almost Disappeared from Toronto, Its Source.

Twenty Thousand Cases of the Malady in New York and Brooklyn.

No Well-Authenticated Fatal Case Yet Known.

Street-Car and Stage Travel Nearly Suspended—A Corner in Cartage.

Celebrated Trotters Attacked.

TORONTO, ONT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 25.—The epizootic first made its appearance in Toronto and neighborhood about the 1st of October, and within a very few days nearly every horse in the district was attacked, when it created a good deal of alarm, and, among a certain class of owners, a general resort to quack treatment and remedies. The disease is of the nature of catarrhal fever, accompanied by slight inflammation of the throat and bronchial tubes. It is evidently the result of some atmospheric influence. Although a very alarming complaint, it is not attended, if rationally treated, with any great fatality. The disease appears to take from ten to thirty days to run its course, according to the severity of the attack. It is characterized by a discharge from the nostrils, severe hacking cough, quickened circulation, and labored breathing. Impure air or exposure increases the symptoms, and the lungs become affected, which is the great danger from this disease. On a calculation, it appears that when rational means of cure and treatment have been adopted, there has been a small percentage only of loss. The disease is best treated by giving plenty of fresh air, keeping the stable clean and well ventilated, and feeding with easily digested food, with small doses of any mild febrifuge medicine morning and evening. It is preferable to work mildly affected animals moderately, rather than keep them standing in close stables, breathing the impure air. When the cough is very severe, a mustard application to the windpipe is found to be of great benefit in allaying the irritation. Stimulants have been found preferable to sedatives in the treatment, therefore bleeding and purgatives are inadvisable. Fresh air is essential. We have it on the authority of Dr. A. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon of the Ontario Veterinary College, whose diagnosis and treatment have been entirely successful, that the disease has nearly disappeared from the city.

W. T. BOYD.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The horse disease is now at its height in this city and vicinity, and yet no fatal cases have occurred. A report that five horses died last night in the stable of a horse-car company, was widely circulated, but it is not true. The raw, drizzling rain continues without intermission, and in the streets less than half the usual number of horses are visible. The majority of those at work are infected, and occasionally a horse may be seen prostrate, coughing violently. In about ten minutes the disabled animal recovers sufficient strength to move off. In many cases the coughing appears in paroxysms like whooping cough. The best veterinary judges have not changed their opinion that the disorder is influenza, but more virulent than the ordinary type.

The number of street cars running has been considerably reduced, but not to an extent seriously embarrassing passengers. The mercantile world, however, is severely crippled, for the truckmen generally prefer to keep their animals in the stable, even if not affected. Many of the choicest horses in private stables have the disease in a mild form. Two of Mr. Bonner's horses have a slight cough, but he thinks the epidemic is not at all alarming. The number of the sick in street car stables has increased steadily to-day. Several hundred cars will be idle to-morrow, and one or two lines may suspend entirely unless steam dummies can be procured. The bakers, butchers, and milkmen generally refuse to expose their stock to the rain, and much inconvenience has been experienced in this respect to-day.

The number of convalescent horses to-night is encouraging. Eighty per cent of all the horses in New York and Brooklyn have taken the contagion. One-third of these have passed the crisis, and are improving.

A few curious rumors have been afloat concerning the health of hostlers and others handling horses, but they are mere inventions. Other groundless reports have been circulated about beef cattle arriving from the West. Deaths in the cattle yards are of daily occurrence, but from other causes than disease, being mainly the results of fatigue, harsh treatment, scarcity of water, etc. Most of the animals are taken off the cars either dying or dead, and their carcasses sold for food.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—It is the opinion of veterinary surgeons that the distemper may not prove fatal, but that the horses will suffer for some time from weakness. The Sanitary Committees reported to the Board of Health yesterday that the disease, though general, is not fatal or contagious. The course of it seems to be this: Say that on Friday the animal appears sick, on Saturday worse, and on Sunday the malady will have attained its climax; on Monday the horse improves, and on Tuesday is almost fit for work. The effects on business have not been very severely felt, but already the cost of drayage and cartage in some instances has risen to war prices. The epidemic has spread to Winchester and Staten Island, as well as New Jersey. An estimate gives the following as the number of cases in this city: Dray horses, 6,000; 12,000 belonging to the car and stage lines; 500 to the express companies; 2,000 livery and sale stables; 6,000 in Brooklyn; 600 in Jersey City, and 600 elsewhere, making a total of 28,000. The valuable trotting stock of the city have also received their share of the disease. Dan Mace's horses are nearly all affected. The celebrated double team, Darkness and Plimpton, that trotted at Prospect Park the other day with Ethan Allen and George Wilkes, are being treated. The valuable Ethan Allen, a colt worth $12,000, is also in the doctor's hands. A number of other well-known trotters, such as Stonewall Jackson, Kirkwood, Lady Wheeler, Jules Jurgensen, and Captain Jinks, are also afflicted in a mild form.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—Evening.—The horse disease continues its ravages throughout the city, and few stables can be found in which the disease has not made its appearance. The rainy weather is generally regarded as very unfavorable to animals affected. The three lines of cars, to wit, Broadway, Broome street, and Seventh avenue cars, all belonging to the Seventh Avenue Company, have been compelled to withdraw fifty-six cars to-day. There is not a car running on the Broome street line. The officers of the Sixth avenue railroad telegraphed to Ilion, N. J., for a dummy engine, but failed to get it. The Third avenue railroad will probably be compelled to use steam, if the epidemic continues. The disease has compelled the withdrawal of fifteen cars from Avenue B line. Two-thirds of the animals on the line are affected. The report here of deaths is untrue. Most of the animals on the Second avenue line are somewhat affected, but no car was withdrawn. Six cars to-day were taken from the Eighth avenue line, and eight from the Ninth avenue line. Upwards of 300 cars altogether were withdrawn from the different lines.

Horses connected with a great many private establishments in the city are laid up. Among others are those of Arnold, Constable & Co., A. T. Stewart & Co., H. B. Claflin & Co., and several express companies. Of 300 horses used on the North river by stevedores, 280 have got the disease.

Very few horses in Brooklyn are escaping the contagion. Thousands of horses in the city still at work are unfit for use. The different railroad companies have been compelled to make extensive purchases in order to keep the cars in motion. The grocers, bakers, butchers, milkmen, and icemen are unable to supply customers.

The horse epidemic is spreading. The Fifth avenue stages stopped running early this evening. The Twenty-third street line stopped somewhat later, and the Wall street stages, which are still running, start at long intervals. A few street cars are running. Several branch lines of street cars have stopped altogether.

The disease is spreading throughout the New England States.

JERSEY CITY.

The epidemic is making rapid strides in Jersey City, and the majority of the horses owned by private persons as well as public corporations were affected. The manufacturing and express companies are the greatest sufferers. In the depots of the Erie, Morris & Essex, and Pennsylvania Railroads a great amount of freight is awaiting transportation, and the wharfs of the large steamship lines are crowded with bales and boxes which cannot be moved.

ALBANY.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—Quite a number of horses here are reported sick from the distemper.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 25.—The horse disease has made its appearance in some of the stables of this city. As yet it has not assumed an epidemic form, and most of the cases yield to skilful treatment.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 25.—It is reported that the Canadian horse disease has made its appearance in this city, and a number of horses are already suffering from it.

CORRY, PA.

CORRY, Pa., Oct. 25.—The horse disease has reached this vicinity in force. Eleven horses were attacked in one day. The horses of the express companies are all laid up.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The horse disease is unabated. The weather is rainy. Various stables report horses much worse than yesterday. The losses to business are very great. Canal horses seem to have the disease milder than other classes.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—No symptoms of the horse disease have yet appeared here. Precautions have been adopted to prevent its spread if it should show itself.

HUDSON, N. Y.

HUDSON, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The horse epidemic appeared yesterday in adjacent towns.

AUGUSTA, ME.

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 26.—A large number of cases, of the horse disease have appeared here. Only one was fatal.

LEWISTON, N. Y.

LEWISTON, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Several hundred horses are sick with the distemper. But few fatal cases are reported.

DETROIT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Oct. 25.—With bad weather to-day the horse epidemic has become more prevalent here, and all the cars of the city railroad have been hauled off. Draymen and private owners have also been very careful in the use of their animals, and comparatively few have been on the streets.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—It is stated, on the authority of a veterinary surgeon, that the horse disease has appeared here, but only a very few cases have yet occurred. Vigorous precautions are being taken to prevent its spread if possible. The St. Louis Transfer Company's stables, in which there are some 700 horses, have been thoroughly fumigated and sprinkled with carbolic lime, and other stables will undergo a similar process.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 25.—The wet weather caused the street railways to stop running at 5 o'clock this evening. They have but three well horses out of 800. All their stock has been worked during their sickness. The disease is abating. The bad weather forces owners to keep their animals off the street to-day.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Oct. 25.—Only a few cases of the horse disease have made its appearance in this city. The towing companies let their horses conditionally. They will will not be held liable if any of the horses fail before reaching their destination. Shipments by canal continue large and uninterrupted.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 25.—Ten or twelve new cases of the horse disease are reported here to-night. Horse-owners are alarmed.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—The horse disease has acquired greater prevalence, and the business streets, except for the crowd of pedestrians, wear a Sabbath day appearance. In many instances, oxen are substituted for horses in hauling heavy freight. The large express companies, having several horses, continue to do the necessary business, but many of the smaller ones are compelled to suspend. Of 1,200 horses owned by the Metropolitan Horse Railroad, nearly every one is affected, and a total suspension of street railway travel is threatened.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—An inspection of the stables of the car companies in this city and Georgetown, also of the livery stables in the two cities, has shown that there are no cases of the new disease among the horses. The Board of Health has already provided disinfectants, which are being used in the city.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Stock, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—There was a sudden and sharp change on the Stock Exchange to-day, the depression of yesterday giving way to buoyancy and activity. Early in the day Pacific Mail was the leading feature, advancing after large transactions to 102¼. The Company have sold 27,800 shares of their own stock, which they have owned for a long time, receiving therefor par, or $2,730,000. The number of shares outstanding now is 200,000. The Company hold 10,000 shares of Panama, valued at $1,500,000. They have paid $1,700,000 on six steamers now building. They have bought Holliday's line of five steamers on the Pacific coast, paying therefor $570,000. Next to Pacific Mail, Northwestern common was the most prominent. The dealings were enormous, and the stock rose from 76¼ to 80⅝. At one time during the day it was reported a dividend had been declared on the stock, but later this was denied. Then the story was current that the company intended to sell, or was selling, $10,000,000 new stock to represent some new roads taken in, or to be taken in. Nothing definite could be ascertained in regard to this story, and the only Director that could be found knew nothing about the matter. Both the President and Vice President are absent from town. Western Union advanced from 78¼ to 80⅜, with large dealings. The Western Union Company hold 110,000 shares of its own stock, and report says the Company are now selling it, and will continue if the price advances. It is a matter of common report that the managers of the Company have sold the stock they usually carry. The stock market closed very active.

GOLD SHIPMENTS.

It was announced this afternoon that the Bank of Montreal would ship $1,000,000 gold coin to Europe to-morrow, and $100,000 to Canada; also that Duncan, Sherman & Co. would ship $200,000 to Europe.

MONEY.

Private telegrams from London to-day report money active there at 6½ per cent. The money market here ranged from 7 to ¼ per cent for call loans, with later transactions at 5. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 9@12 per cent, with few sales under 10, and with what are rated as good names selling at 14 per cent.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Bankers still ask 109 and 110½.

GOLD.

Gold was firmer and ranged from 113 to 113⅞.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds were active and firmer.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

Flour was at a stand, owing to the horse disease. At the close the market was lower for low and medium grades, and quiet for high grades. In short, nothing of moment was doing. The unfavorable weather, and less favorable news from Liverpool, checks inquiry. Choice white winter is wanted and firmer. The market closes lower and unsettled for spring, and very quiet for winter. Pork was active and in better demand, chiefly for the trade, though in part for future. For future delivery, sales 2,500 brls mess seller November at $15.25, and 750 brls seller October at $15.75. Cut meats active and firm, with a large business for future. Bacon very active; sales of 4,400 boxes of various cuts for the winter months at steady prices, and 650 boxes city long clear at 9c on the spot, and 8¼c for next month. Lard more active and firm.

NEW YORK.

The Trial of Mayor Hall—Testimony of the "Ring" Plasterer.

How the Bills Were Raised and Who Pocketed the Stealings.

Tweed's Dividend from 15 to 65 Per Cent.

Another Administration Outrage.

OAKEY HALL'S TRIAL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Three of the leading Ring tradesmen were on the witness stand in Mayor Hall's trial to-day. Their revelations were highly important. [Garvey's sensational testimony will be found in the Associated Press report.—ED.] The great city and county safe maker, John McBride Davidson, was called to the stand. In reply to Mr. Peckham, he said he got a warrant for a claim of his against the county, and obtained the money on it.

Mr. Peckham. Tell us if the bill was correct, or what amount of it was fictitious?

This question was objected to by the defence, unless the prosecution intended to claim that the Mayor had a knowledge of the fraud. Mr. Tremain contended that it was allowable to show that a claim was fraudulent and that an examination of it would show its character. If it passed, therefore, it should not have been audited. It was properly shown that the defendants certified to false and fraudulent claims, and that they knew them to be fraudulent and false. Mr. Stoughton asked if he intended to prove that, and was answered in the affirmative, whereupon he withdrew his objection to the question.

Mr. Davidson then answered that this claim was for $16,940, and for that amount he put in his bill, giving it to Mr. Woodward, who was Clerk to the Board of Audit. Mr. Woodward sent for him to get his pay, and he then found it had been increased to $48,900, for which a warrant was made out. This warrant Messrs. Watson and Woodward kept, giving to witness his just claim, $16,940. Whether or not the bill had been audited he had no knowledge.

The name of John A. Keyser, called by Mr. Peckham, caused everybody to look around for the industrious plumber. An old, gray-haired, medium-sized individual rose from his seat at the summons, and pressed forward to the witness stand. The ten vouchers were handed to him, and he said they were claims for plumbing work, for which he had received payment. They represented four years' work which he had done for the county, and which the old Board of Supervisors had not passed upon. By direction of Messrs. Watson and Woodward he added 33⅓ per cent to the amount of the bills. Both of these gentlemen and a clerk, who had died, were present when he made out bills and added 33⅓ per cent to the different items. He then went before the Board of Audit in regard to the passing of his claim, and did not know that anybody else did so. Being questioned by Mayor Hall, he replied that some of the bills sent in had not the 33⅓ per cent added. In extenuation of the addition of the per cent, he said he had to wait for four years before being paid, and he had to borrow money at 12 per cent to carry on his business, and he considered he was justified in making extra charges, under those circumstances. He had done work for the county during the past thirteen years, and did business all over the United States. There were indorsements forged on his bill of his name to the amount of $900,000.

In answer to Mr. Peckham, the witness said Watson kept 20 per cent of the bills, and that it was at his suggestion the percentage was added. On the forged warrants he never received any money. In fact his bills were paid by Watson at a discount of 26 per cent.

Mayor Hall. Were not these bills foundation bills, and had they not been at some time before the Board of Supervisors?

Answer. Yes, sir. I never got a cent on these bills to which my name was forged.

Mayor Hall. Then the swindlers kept the whole of the money?

Witness. Every cent.

To Mr. Tremain. The bills in their present form were never before the Board of Credit. Some of them are yet in the Comptroller's office. Some of the small bills were inserted into larger bills at the time of making out fresh bills.

ANOTHER ARBITRARY ARREST.

A third arbitrary arrest of a reticent citizen in his own house has been made. This morning Special Deputy Marshal Bowers called at the residence of Mr. John Curley, No. 369 Pearl street. Bowers says he was taking the census, and demanded of Mr. Curley to give his name, age, and other facts in relation to his right to vote. Mr. Curley replied that he had answered all such questions when his name was placed upon the registry. The Deputy Marshal said he would produce a warrant for his arrest if he did not give the required information. Mr. Curley refused, and Bowers went before Commissioner Betts and procured a warrant. Curley was arrested in his own house and taken before Commissioner Betts. The reason assigned for not arraigning him before Commissioner Davenport, who had the exclusive charge of all such cases, is that Judge Woodruff directed Davenport not to act as United States Commissioner in cases instituted by him as Chief Supervisor of Election. Mr. Curley, when arraigned, said he was not conscious of having committed any offence. The Commissioner then fixed bail at $1,000. The bail fixed by Davenport in like cases was $5,000, preceded by 48 hours in the Ludlow Street Jail. The contrast between the two Commissioners in their manner of enforcing an obnoxious law, as well as the difference in amount of bail fixed, was the subject of much comment.

[To the Associated Press.]

MAYOR HALL'S TRIAL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—In the Hall trial to-day, Copeland, who was a clerk in the County Bureau, testified that he had seen the Mayor's name on the Garvey, Ingersoll, and other vouchers, but did not see the Mayor write. The affidavit of the claimant was not attached to the vouchers. Some of the signatures of the Mayor looked like forgeries. Auditor Watson had a private room for consultation. Witness had his suspicions awakened about the vouchers in the summer of 1870. Did not tell the Mayor of his suspicions, as he had no acquaintance with him. Told O'Brien, who was his friend.

Auditor Earl testified to the genuineness of the Mayor's signature on the warrants, except one for $1,285 to Keyser, which was doubtful. An exhibit was here offered, showing that Auditor Lynes had audited over $25,000,000.

John McB. Davidson testified to the payment of one of his claims. An objection being made to the question as to the witnesses testifying to the Mayor's knowing the claims to be fraudulent, Judge Brady told the counsel for the prosecution that he had better not refer to what was done in the first trial. Counsel for the prosecution argued that the character of the claim was known to the Mayor. The witness stated that the bill was for $16,940. When sent to the Clerk of the Board of Audit, and when he went to get his pay, he found the bill was raised to $48,900, the warrant for which the Clerk for the Auditor retained. The witness got a check for $16,940.

Keyser testified that he was told to make out his bills for plumbing, and the Auditor or the Clerk of the Board directed him to add 33⅓ per cent, which he did in their presence, and not verifying any of the bills. The witness or any one for him gave no proof before the Board of Audit. Cross-examined: The 33⅓ per cent was not added to some of the bills. The witness had to wait for his bills four years, and borrowed money at 12 per cent, hence considered himself justified in charging for the time. He had been shown bills for $900,000, to which there were forged indorsements of his name, and on warrants on which he did not get a cent, as it all went to the swindlers. Twenty per cent of his bills were kept back by County Auditor Watson. Many of his bills did not go before the Board.

The Grand Jury here entered the Court, but no announcement of indicted parties was made. After a recess was taken, the prosecution put in evidence an old message of the Mayor's.

Andrew J. Garvey testified: On the 27th of April, 1870, I had claims against the County of New York, and the bills I made out were paid. The three warrants handed to me were paid on indorsements, and my indorsements are all genuine. In April, Woodward, of the Board of Supervisors, asked how much was due me, and I told him as near as I could, and he gave me instructions to make out the bills, and that I should have 35 per cent of the whole bill, and Watson, after that, told me I should have my money if I followed Woodward's instructions, and I did. The gross amount which the bill amounted to was $395,000, of which I expected to get back for work done or in progress, $110,900 for Court House decorations, $75,000 for armories and company offices, $80,000 for court buildings, $50,000 cash advanced and said to be for Tweed.

Mr. Stoughton objected to the testimony about the $50,000 as not affecting the defendant.

Judge Brady. Is it not immaterial for what purpose additions to the bill were made, and which were not for work done?

Mr. Tremaine said he proposed to show that the defendant, when the bill was presented, asked whether this was one of the bills in which Tweed was interested, and on being answered in affirmative signed it. [Sensation.]

The Court decided to hear the testimony.

The Witness. $50,000 was for Tweed in Albany; $18,000 for work on the house and premises of E. N. Woodward; 60,000 for work on Tweed's premises at Greenwich; $3,000 for plastering two houses of Tweed's in Fifty-fourth street. On those bills he received 35 per cent.

The witness here identified a number of checks which he deposited in the bank with Woodward on receiving warrants. The other checks were deposited in the name of Tweed.

Mr. Peckham said in reply to the counsel for the defence, that he proposed to show that Tweed received a portion of the checks deposited by the witness; to show that Mr. Hall was conscious of the fact. [Sensation in the Court.]

The witness also testified that after the frauds were made public he met Mayor Hall on the street, and told him he was afraid of being sued, and said: "Is there any danger of those folks sueing us boys and tying all our property, and the Mayor replied "Who is going to do it?" This was on the vestibule of the Court House in 1869. The witness took the warrants to Mayor Hall to be signed. He didn't know how much was to come out for Tweed. The Mayor asked him, "Are these Tweed's matters?" and witness said "Yes," and the Mayor signed them.

Mr. Peckham here proposed to show that from and prior to 1869 there was a continuous arrangement by which a certain amount was deducted by Tweed and others from this man's bill.

The witness testified he paid Tweed 15 per cent of his bills at first. Watson told him to do as Woodward told him, and in order to get paid he had to do so. Woodward gradually raised the amount to 65 per cent. He had but little connection with Mayor Hall. Subsequently the witness had a warrant for $45,000, for work on a reservoir, and Connolly said "why don't the Mayor sign that warrant?" Witness took it to the Mayor, and he said "I must do what I am told to, but I will take it to Albany, and I have no doubt it is all right." Witness was paid, but not before a friend of his sent the Mayor two pieces of silver, one from the witness, and one from Ingersoll, which the Mayor acknowledged in a note. Witness paid for his portion of silver.

Mayor Hall. Do you recollect telling me at the corner of Stuyvesant street that your bills were just?

Answer. No! But it was not likely I was going to tell you they were unjust. (Laughter.)

The Court adjourned.

POLITICAL.

ADMINISTRATION TROUBLES IN NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Serious dissensions have broken out in the Administration organizations in this city, owing to the arbitrary control exercised by the Custom House clique in nominating the local candidates. Nearly three-fourths of the nominations for Congress, State, and city officers have been conferred on United States officials holding minor positions in the Custom House and Internal Revenue service. Many Republicans are tired of this monopoly. It is probable the dissension will terminate in an open split in some of the associations before the election. Since this wrangling began, it has leaked out that the Administration managers here made a compact with O'Brien to give him $40,000 as soon as he should have raised ten political banners; and that when this number had been raised the sum agreed upon was refused, and only $20,000 were offered to O'Brien.

Brick Pomeroy has dropped Charles O'Conor in disgust, saying that O'Conor does not deserve even one vote for the Presidency. O'Conor has been more of a coward than a leader; more of a word-maker than a man of daring; more of a twaddling pettifogger than a bold decisive Democrat equal to great emergencies.

Anna Dickinson's address at Cooper Institute, to-night, entitled "Is the War Ended?" was listened to by an overflowing and enthusiastic Greeley audience. Miss Dickinson made a very effective contrast between Greeley and Grant, condemning the latter vehemently for his selfishness, stolidity, and corrupt affinities. She believes there are Liberal Republicans enough to elect Greeley overwhelmingly, provided the Democratic party make good their part of the alliance to purify the Government.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS AT MONMOUTH, ILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 25.—Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, accompanied by General A. C. Dodge, of Iowa, reached Galesburg on the 7 o'clock train from Monmouth. The great mass meeting in the afternoon at Monmouth was considered one of the greatest and largest celebrations yet held in this part of the State. Special trains, crowded with delegations from this place, from Burlington, Iowa, and the Rockford & Rock Island trains with delegations from towns all along the route, swelled the mass of people, who had gathered from all the surrounding country.

The reception given here this evening by the citizens of this place was not in point of numbers so great, yet the enthusiasm knew no bounds when Governor Hendricks stepped upon the balcony of the Union Hotel. The city turned out to pay a tribute to the hero of our sister State. The Governor was introduced by Colonel F. M. Hale, of this city. He spoke but a quarter of an hour, as his voice was weak and hoarse. Great cheers greeted the many telling hits he made during his speech, and every one was thrilled by his masterly eloquence. He was followed by General Dodge, who spoke for nearly two hours to an audience not yet equalled in its enthusiasm. After giving three hearty cheers for Horace Greeley, Governor Hendricks, and General Dodge, the most effective mass-meeting ever held in this city came to a close.

LIBERALISM IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RAMSEY, Fayette Co., Ill., Oct. 25.—The Liberal Republican meetings in Central Illinois are increasing in numbers, and at every one of them votes are made for Greeley and Brown. At Collinsville, on Wednesday night, there was a splendid torch-light procession, music by the band, and a good time generally. The meeting was a great success. Governor Bross spoke for nearly two hours, and was frequently and loudly applauded.

The meeting at Lebanon last night was addressed by Kœrner and Bross, and the Hon. Caspar Butz in German. It was large and very enthusiastic. The Liberals are working like beavers, and the result will show most favorably at the election.

The Hon. W. M. Springer, of Springfield, and Governor Bross spoke this afternoon to a large and highly interested crowd in a grove at this place. The farmers were in town, and a large number of citizens from the surrounding country. All went back full of resolution to work vigorously to the close of the campaign.

The Hon. A. C. McMillen, of Pana, is speaking this evening to an enthusiastic crowd, filling the largest hall in the town. He is a Liberal of the right stamp, and is dealing telling blows and exposing the corruptions of the Grant party in a masterly manner. The farmers are in the best spirits in this part of the State.

ARKANSAS.

The Philosophy of Violence—Cain's Commonwealth.

The State Between 1840 and 1872—Diary of Its Public Life Concluded.

Railway Reading for the Cairo & Fulton Road.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1872.

Seeking to restore a link in Commonwealth-histories never forged, I have taken up Arkansas.

That State might cry, with more sense than Job,—whose expression, under the circumstances, always seemed to me irrelevant; indeed, a modern interpolation on Job's period,—"O that mine enemy would write a book!" To write a book on Arkansas, and continue affectionate toward it, is indeed difficult. The bloody trail southwestward has led across that State since La Salle was waylaid in the grasses of Texas. The new Territory was consecrated at Little Rock, nearly forty-five years ago, by the blood of its godfather, Henry W. Conway, shot dead in a duel, with half Arkansas looking on; and nearly every year has added a victim to "the monster practice." Assassination and dueling, twin demons, went together in this wild State, where there have probably been more people shot, stabbed, and lynched without authority of law, than have fallen in open battle.

THE STOCK.

This state of society was not a paroxysm. It was the superlative extension of backwoods morals on the Carolina parallel.

Arkansas was the grandchild of Carolina and the Ishmael of Tennessee. A swarthy mixture of Gælic, Scotch-Irish, and Gallic stock overcame the Saxon composition, and the history of the Leviers (originally Xavier French) followed from wild Western Carolina to Arkansas,—where one of the family moulded the politics of the early State,—is an index of its civilization. With his one negro behind him, and the Creek, Chickasaw, or Osage Indian before, the Arkansas borderer differed from the emigrating Cherokee mainly in his want of sensibility and clemency. They crossed the Mississippi together, and were neighbors for years. Cherokee law became Arkansas law, and he who took life owed his own to the rest of the victim's family. Dueling was rather a fine affectation, imported for Kentucky, and the Bowie-knife was altogether more to the liking of the Arkansas traveller.

THE ARKANSAS PILGRIM FATHER.

As Tennessee organized and straightened out her civilization, she shook from her fringes many a desperado, who found a doleful sanctuary in the bayous of Arkansas. A new creature arose on the basis of a man, aptly described as "half horse and half alligator," which hated a clean shirt, and accepted an habitual itch as a healthy and gentle stimulant. By the river-side, the freeman robbed flat-boats and travellers, and passed counterfeit money. In the interior, he was absorbed in a waylaying feud with the best family, and in whipping his one nigger. Farther west, he lived with a squaw and jumped a claim. In politics, he forced his opponent to do murder or retire, devised banks to rob foreign and public credulity, slandered the heads of the opposite faction till all the ignorant constituency hungered for bloodshed, and then he led them off to Texas, on a mission of glorious liberty, driving their slaves before them.

Still, necessity and tradition, even in Arkansas, required some human institutions. Amongst these was punishment, which was nine parts of justice. Society, therefore, vindicated itself through the indiscriminate offices of Judge Lynch; and this enables me to resume the diary of Arkansas, to which I have already devoted a couple of letters.

My motive in these letters is to supply information. And I suspect my object to be the discovery of the fact that the whole problem of the Southern States lies in the two wickednesses of of public dishonesty and private violence. The politicians rob, and the people kill. Neither the rulers nor the governed acknowledge the law or enforce it. And yet every assassination committed in Arkansas turns the head of a column of immigration. Every duel forces in another direction a score of bright intellects, who could assist to inspire and correct public opinion. And every dollar of prodigal debt added to the public burden affects every material interest of the State to a certain degree.

THE BLOODY ADMINISTRATION.

The long period of dishonesty and direction, vigor and violence, which had marked the career of the Jackson-Van Buren party was replaced in 1840 by a log-cabin and raw-oyster Administration. The raw-oyster survived the log-cabin, and John Tyler fused with his domineering party for an entire term, while civilization was neglected. At this era, when the public conscience was adrift, there being no party to run the Government, the Southwest became a pandemonium. Texas led off with a war between the Regulators and the Moderators. In the Indian Territory, civil war broke out between the parties of Ross and Ridge. Along the frontier line of Arkansas a Vigilance Committee was organized of 400 men, with an Executive Committee of 30, chiefly preachers of the gospel; and these held a Court at Boonsborough, in Northwest Arkansas, and compelled everybody to prove an *alibi*, or be hanged. Five innocent men were then put to death at one time, while the real murderers were delivered up by the Cherokees two years subsequently.

RIVER PIRACY.

In 1841, the young town of Helena distinguished itself by setting up a scheme to destroy river-thieves. One Barney Bedford took a steamer there with a band of armed men, and, as the boat dropped down the river, and the honest counterfeiters came aboard to buy produce with their "queer," they were seized and held till the boat got to the mouth of the river. There, at Island No. 69, the sheriff of the opposite county, in Mississippi, gave up the prisoners to a mob of butchers, who tied 27 and drowned them, and many others were whipped. A war broke out along the Arkansas shore at once, between Hugh Tully's band of counterfeiters and society; from 50 to 75 folks were shot, and the Judges and neighbors were warned.

The mouth of White River was always a horrible place. There was a settlement here, called Montgomery's Point, where robbers were made welcome, and quite a town grew up on the proceeds of murder and counterfeiting. The proprietor died a few years before the War, and had a large and mourning funeral.

THE SECRET EMPIRE OF MURRELL.

Society failing to organize with spirit, crime grew comprehensive. As early as 1808, a band of robbers, 80 strong, made their rendezvous at the mouth of the Arkansas and at Stack Island. They had two Captains,—Clary presiding at the former place. In 1811, the boatmen assembled and stormed Clary's settlement, whipped him, and sent him to jail at Natchez. But Stack Island was a robber's nest for years, as well as Point Chicot.

John A. Murrell, the most famous robber of the Mississippi Valley, made Arkansas a "stamping-ground" while it was a Territory, and roamed at will from Little Rock to the Post of Arkansas, and from Nashville to New Orleans. His professional avocation was to sell and resell negroes, whom he seduced to run away and submit to sale again. They were the only original bounty-jumpers. When his stock gave out, Murrell would kidnap a new supply, and, whenever in a tight place, murder his poor instruments. He was also the leader of a band of horse-thieves and counterfeiters, who met in an isolated bayou, surrounded on all sides by swamps, in Mississippi County, Ark., to devise such comprehensive wickedness as a general slave revolt, while its instigators should take advantage of the panic and rob at will. He committed many inhuman murders, and had people who interfered with him assassinated. Being a fellow of no inconsiderable vanity, he related many of his crimes to a stranger who flattered his self-esteem, and this stranger gave him up to the law. He died in a jail in West Tennessee, leaving a tradition which will outlast hundreds of years. His story was related by Vigil A. Stewart, his captor, and published by Harper Brothers in 1836.

THE BOND-ROBBERS OF LITTLE ROCK.

About 1842-'48, the shameful manipulation of the State finances of Arkansas attracted the attention of mankind only to a less degree than the repudiation of Mississippi's bonds by Governor McNutt, in 1841.

The King-bird of the State at this time was Ambrose H. Sevier, who lies buried under a marble monument at the expense of the State. He was the prescriber of its morals and the organizer of its politics.

The Real Estate Bank of Arkansas—one of two banking corporations permitted by law—had a capital of $1,500,000 in stock, which it loaned to planters, and took mortgages on their land. The State took these mortgages, and issued $1,500,000 of State bonds to the bank, payable to its order, and the annual interest to be assumed by the bank. Of these bonds, $500,000 were indorsed by the bank over to the North American Banking & Trust Company, of New York, to raise funds. This Company pledged the bonds to Halford & Co., London brokers; and soon afterward the Trust Company failed. At this, both the Real Estate Bank and the State repudiated the bonds, and alleged in bar the frauds of their agent the Trust Company. Thirty years afterward, the carpet-baggers resumed responsibility for the Halford bonds, and the State was mulcted for $1,700,000.

But this was not all. The Legislature of Arkansas, according to the Cincinnati *Gazette* of 1843, received the following report of the behavior of its Senator, Sevier:

United States Senator Sevier and General T. T. Williamson were made Commissioners to sell the State bonds in the East. They were accepted at par by Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, and the Smithsonian Institute bequest, in gold coin, delivered up to them! They paid a broker $5,000, paid themselves $5,000 each "as brokers," took $14,000 apiece for expenses, loaned a friend in New York $8,500, and then invested the remaining amount in Southwestern and Western funds, pocketing the difference of exchange. The Committee found, of all this, but $15,000 specie in the bank vaults, and the assets almost valueless.

A correspondent of the Little Rock *Gazette*, March 16, 1842, said: "There is nothing to do but for all the banks to go into liquidation; this delectable condition we have come to in four years, spending $1,500,000!"

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of September, 1841, showed that Arkansas got of the Smithsonian fund $538,000 for State bonds, on which the depreciation was already $242,000. It denounced the lending of National funds to States.

Thus, the Smithsonian bequest was gobbled up by the Van Buren politicians of Little Rock,—a town that Smithson had never heard of; and Congress had to renew the bequest out of the public revenue. Arkansas and Sevier have a fine brown-stone monument at the City of Washington.

THE FATHER OF THE PUBLIC FAITH.

With all this scandal hanging over his head, Ambrose H. Sevier was re-elected to the Senate, Nov. 22, 1842,—although his first term was not to expire until 1845. He got 71 votes, and Pike, Whig, got 10. "Truly," says *Niles' Register*, "this is taking time by the forelock."

In 1842, Governor Yell recommended the winding up of the State Bank, to follow its precocious colleague. The buildings where these two incorporated robbers dwelt still stands in Little Rock, near the State House, their cotemporary. Arkansas banking had proved as fallacious and dishonest as Law's Mississippi Bubble, which was based upon the productiveness of these regions, 125 years before. The Arkansas Senate of 1843 contained 16 farmers and 4 lawyers; the House, 37 farmers, 14 lawyers, and 6 physicians,—in all 66. Three of the Washita River counties yielded 30,000 bales of cotton in the same year.

PANDEMONIUM.

Arkansas now sympathized with the Cherokees in their exterminating war, where Jesse Bushyhead, and John Ross, and John Rodgers led the combat of the old removers and the newly-arriven from Cis-Mississippi. By sympathizing, I mean that the crimes of the Indian Territory extended to Arkansas; for, all along the Indian line, assassins lurked and low groggeries abounded.

In this year of 1843, Judge Field charged the Grand Jury of Arkansas as follows:

"In some parts of Arkansas, it is really dangerous for a Judge to protect his station from insult or assert his authority. If what he says or does is not exactly agreeable to the taste of some, he is in danger of annihilation. One or two Prosecuting Attorneys in the northern part of the State have been waylaid and murdered for doing their duty. In another part, a Judge was barred out of the Court-House by the population, and his life put in danger, merely because he wished to hold his Court as the law directed. Another Judge was near being attacked whilst on his bench, for exercising his authority in keeping silence in the Court-House during business-hours. Another was forced by an armed ruffian to leave the bench and drink with him, and this while the Court was in session."

POLITICS AND FINANCE IN POLK'S TIME.

We first hear of Henry M. Rector, the subsequent Secession Governor, in the Little Rock Gazette of May 21, 1842. That virtuous paper said that the yeomanry of Arkansas tingled with indignation to hear that Rector had succeeded somebody else as United States Marshal. By the way, the veteran editor of that paper had a county named for him in 1862. There is a county in Arkansas named for all the old desperadoes: Conway, Sevier, Pope, Desha, Crittenden, and Ashley. The carpet-baggers have added Sarber, Grant, etc.

In 1843, Van Buren was the first choice of the ruling element of Arkansas, and Calhoun the second, for President.

In 1844, there was a tremendous political contest, there being a candidate of the central clique, of the Democratic bolters, and of the Whigs. The central clique had to withdraw two of the men they selected successively, on account of notoriously bad character. The St. Louis *Republican* of Aug. 22 said:

"The whole of them are better qualified for the penitentiary than for offices of honor or profit. Charges of fraud, perjury, swindling, and forgery are dealt out against public men with a recklessness which amazes us."

Nevertheless, the regular candidate for Governor was elected, and the Democratic bolters polled only 1,200 votes.

The acting Governor said, in his message, that the State Treasury was not able to pay the interest accrued on the State bonds, $504,507, undisputed interest; and, in the midst of these excesses, Chester Ashley was elected to be Sevier's colleague, *vice* Fulton, deceased. Ashley was a planter and trader in Northwest Arkansas, from Massachusetts *via* Illinois. He died in Washington, in 1848. Fulton had died at Rosewood, near Little Rock, and was buried at the State Capital.

Thomas S. Drew was elected Governor in 1844, receiving 8,797 votes, to 2,504 for Boyd, bolter, and 7,067 for Gibson, Whig. The State Senate stood 21 to 4; the House, 64 to 11. Polk got, the same year, 9,545 votes, Clay 5,122, for President. The heavy Whig counties were where the more refined planters lived, as Chicot, Ouachita, and Phillips.

In 1845, a distinguished citizen of Arkansas was hung for murder—"Buffalo Bill." The wrong man had previously been hanged for one of Bill's murders.

About this time, the Missouri and Arkansas boundary line was definitely settled. Curious revelations in nature had been developed by their survey; amongst other things, a spring, near Batesville, which discharged alone 20,000 cubic feet a minute, and showed no bottom at 500 feet. There was a sharp contest over the successorship to Ashley. W. K. Sebastian got it, and remained in the Senate nearly thirteen years, till expelled, with his colleague, Mitchell, in 1861. A. H. Sevier presided temporarily over the Senate, by request of Richard M. Johnson, Vice President, about this time,—J. J. Crittenden objecting that the Vice President had no right to name his proxy. The Helena *Shield*, of 1846, said that the State debt was $3,500,000, and suggested that the public creditor give up his bonds, and accept instead new fifteen-year non-interest-paying bonds.

ARKANSAS IN POLK'S TIME.

The Mexican War broke out in 1846, and Archibald Yell, M. C. elect, enlisted as a private in the Arkansas regiment,—partisan malice intimating that he did so to get popularity and reach the Senate instead. He became Colonel of the regiment, marched it to Shreveport, La., and then to San Antonio, and was killed at Buena Vista. In this regiment, Dr. Solon Borland, Sevier's *protege* and editor, was Major. Borland and 50 men, disobeying orders, were gobbled up by the Mexican General Minion, at Encarnacion, Jan. 23, 1827, "without the firing of a gun." Yell himself had solicited General Wool to fall into this trap, but he was reserved for a more martial fate. His regiment fought well, and returned to New Orleans with eight companies and only 233 men, and the dead bodies of Yell and Captain Porter. A quarrel in this regiment led to a duel between officers Roane and Albert Pike, beyond Fort Smith, in the Indian Territory. Both game and both unsinged. All Arkansas looking on by the steamboat-load.

The quota of Arkansas in the Mexican War was one regiment of cavalry for the invasion, and one for frontier-defence.

The Legislature, in 1846, stood, on joint ballot, Democrats, 59, Whigs, 21.

A letter from Arkansas in the Louisville *Journal*, 1846, says:

"Our population is now 145,000, yet we do not pay as much revenue into our Treasury as when we had a population a little short of 100,000. Our taxes are higher than then, and property of all kinds has gone down in value. The back interest on our bonds amounts to some $800,000 and upwards. How we are to get out of our difficulties, God only knows."

ARKANSAS AFTER THE MEXICAN WAR.

Just after the Mexican War, Bob Johnson—fiddler, organizer, lawyer, and reviver of Sevier's tactics—was sent to the Lower House of Congress, whence he succeeded to the Senate, and reigned there political master of Arkansas, surrounded by a family as numerous as Grant's brothers-in-law. Thomas S. Drew and John S. Roane were the War and After-War Governors. John Borland, "the fighting editor," was sent to the Senate in 1848,—the Legislature standing 76 Democrats to 25 Whigs. C. F. M. Nolan,—Whig editor, wit, and fighter,—got the 18 Whig votes. Johnson received 14,666 votes to Newton's 9,234. Governor Drew had recommended education and immigration. His successor, Roane, got only 169 majority. The people were tired of the Ring. Borland was sent to the Senate again, after he had served out the remnant of Sevier's term, by the following vote: Borland, 71; Gibson, 15; T. S. Drew, 9. Borland was a native of Virginia, rash, intelligent, and no great improvement in temperament upon his predecessors. He had supplanted Sevier, and he was in turn supplanted by the Johnson family,—those Pied Pipers who had but to fiddle and votes followed them like children. Borland was sent Minister to Central America, as Sevier had been made Treaty Commissioner to Mexico. At Greytown, Borland protected a man who stabbed a negro; for this he was mobbed in the streets, and he resented it, Arkansas fashion, by ordering Commander Hollins to shell out the town, which was done, to the great amusement of mankind and the wrath of the English. Borland came home, but found, while Bob Johnson abounded, no space in Arkansas for the soles of his feet, and he removed to Memphis and edited the *Inquirer* there with Jerry Clemens.

THE LAST DAYS OF SLAVE ARKANSAS.

Between the Mexican War and the Rebellion, the State was generally Johnsonized, with spasmodic intrusions of Thomas C. Hindman, of Helena. In 1849, there was a small mining fever towards Arkansas. In 1852, the Government presented the State with 8,000,000 acres of swamp-lands. The same year, there was a Railroad Convention at Little Rock, attended only by delegates from Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee. It was resolved to make Memphis the emporium of Arkansas shipments, and the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad was accordingly built over a miserable route, so that it continues to be a sort of man-trap. In Indian trading, Indian treaties, etc., the proximity of Little Rock to the rich Indian Territory gave its lawyers and politicians great advantage.

THE GREATER VIOLENCE COMING.

The breaking up of Slavery drew near. Arkansas played her part by the tirades of Hindman, and by the cowardly attack upon Horace Greeley by one of her loafers in Congress, named Matt. Rust, Dec. 20, 1860. David Hubbard, Commissioner from Alabama, harangued the Arkansas Legislature for Secession. A big meeting for the Union followed at Van Buren. Breckinridge got in the State, 28,732 votes; Bell, 20,094; Douglas, 5,227. There appeared to be for Union, in 1861, 23,626 Co-operation votes, and 17,927 for Secession,—Co-operation meaning only to go out if the neighbors did. The Convention met March 4, at Little Rock; on the 6th, Lincoln's message was received and denounced; at 3 p. m., May 6, the State seceded, 69 voting affirmatively, and 1—Dr. Isaac Murphy, of Huntsville—negatively. The hall was crowded, and, as every former Union member voted aye, there was a shout of approbation. At the end, there was a tornado of shrieks and exclamations. The politicians, returning to their old game, at once ordered $2,000,000 of the State bonds to be issued.

ARKANSAS UP.

Prior to this, Feb. 5, 1861, Hindman's gang from Helena took the United States Arsenal at Little Rock, and Solon Borland went up, with two steamers—the "Talequah" and "Frederick Notrebe"—and 500 troops, and captured Fort Smith, April 26. To the Rebel Congress were sent R. W. Johnson, A. Rust, A. W. Garland, W. H. Watkins, and W. F. Thomason. Thomas C. Hindman was commissioned Major General of the Confederacy, and Albert Rust, Ed. W. Gantt, Solon Borland, J. B. S. Roane, T. A. Flournoy, and Albert Pike were made Brigadiers. Pike afterwards resigned, after quarrelling with Jeff. Davis; Flournoy, Rust, and Borland died; Gantt joined the carpet-baggers; and Pike and Bob Johnson are lawyers at Washington City. Hindman was assassinated at his fireside. Marmaduke, an alien General in the State, kept up the traditions by killing, in a duel, at Bayou Metaire, Ark., Sept. 6, 1863, General Marsh Walker, shooting Walker through the bowels.

A fight took place between the State Government and the "Military Board." Two departments were made of Arkansas, and Pearce, who commanded one, proved insubordinate, and deserted Ben. McCulloch in the field. The 22,000 troops generally refused to leave the State. Hindman wanted to keep a great deal of sugar he had stolen, and pay off soldiery with it; and, for taking $1,000,000 from the banks of Memphis, etc., he was disgraced by the Rebel Government, and General Holmes put in command of the forces of Arkansas. In 1862, Rector called out all the arms-bearing people, and soon afterward ran away himself, and left Arkansas under the military domination of General Roane. Cotton was taxed $30 a bale; factories of saltpetre, cotton goods, salt, shot, cannon, etc., were established in Arkansas. The penitentiary convicts at Little Rock made army wagons. A secret Union Society spread over the mountain-part of the State, and consternation, born of native ignorance, prevailed.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Pea Ridge laid low the pretensions of an easy Trans-Mississippi dominion. The Union army traversed the hill-country on the White River line, and, although called off by circumstances, east of the Mississippi, and a part of the gunboat fleet repulsed in the White River troughs, the Indian allies of Arkansas were cut off in the west, and Hindman was shattered at Prairie Grove. Bob Johnson beat Garland for the Rebel Congress, and Harris Flannagan succeeded Rector as Governor. Arkansas Post surrendered. Marching up opposite sides of the Arkansas, the armies of the Union and the Usurpation skirmished a trifle, and, on the 10th of September, 1863, the army of General Steel entered Little Rock.

"We are now powerless," said the Mayor, C. P. Bertrand; "we ask your mercy!"

It was tendered,—a new thing in that city. The Arsenal was recovered; the levee of Little Rock was filled with burning steamers, cars, and locomotives. To Arkadelphia went the powder-mill, where it blew up. To Marshall, Texas, repaired the Governor, Flannigan, and he signed a proclamation, with Moore, Lubbock, and Reynolds, the other trans-Mississippi Magistrates, saying:

"The immense extent of our territory, the uncertainty of navigating our rivers, the unwholesomeness of the region through which our interior is approached, and the difficulty of transportation on our roads, present immense obstacles to the advance of the enemy."

It had cost 5,000 lives to march on Little Rock,—the result of the climate.

A new and hopeful Union Civil Government, headed by Isaac C. Murphy, of Huntsville, arose at Little Rock. Had the people co-operated with it, carpet-bagging might have been avoided.

THE ARKANSAS TRAVELLERS' RETURN.

A movement in grand strategy followed in the spring of 1864. Three Union columns moved from the Arkansas, converging on Arkadelphia. A gunboat-fleet proceeded up the Red and Washington Rivers, to clear the way for a grand advance from Vicksburg. The army of General Banks advanced up the Bayou Teche and the River Red. The objective points were Shreveport and Marshall, and thence a fan-like sweep of all Texas. Had it been simultaneous and successful, it would have rivalled the great march of Sherman, Meade, and Schofield, at a later period. It failed. The defeat of Banks at Mansfield was known to Steele in the heart of the Washita country. He retreated to Little Rock, galled and maimed at every crossing. The Provisional Union Government tottered, but Little Rock was never abandoned. Sterling Price gathered up an army and marched to the gates of St. Louis. Behind him, brigandage started up, like the furies of the old civilization. Fort Smith was only held by the beseeching implorations of the Union people at Washington. And, when the War closed out by the victories in the East, Arkansas was still overrun by rangers, and the crops had to be planted and gathered in the shelter of block-houses.

NEW ARKANSAS.

April 14, 1865, the Murphy Government abolished Slavery, and disfranchised all who had adhered to the Rebel cause since April 16, 1864. The Supreme Court pronounced against the Arkansas test-oath, and soon the Secessionists carried the Murphy Legislature, and were about to impeach the State Judge and remove the Treasurer. Congress interfered, and in 1866 declared that "No legal State Government now exists in Arkansas."

General Ord took command of the State, sent horse-thieves to the Dry Tortugas, and issued an order against carrying concealed weapons. At the same time, he court-martialed an officer who had stopped a newspaper.

Powell Clayton & Co. undertook the reorganization of the State. The polls were kept open from March 13 to the beginning of April, and it was declared that the Reconstruction Constitution had been adopted by 27,913 votes for, to 26,597 against it.

April 1, 1868, a blacksmith, with tools, opened the State House at Little Rock. July 2, 1868, General Powell Clayton entered with his carpet-bag. Aug. 27, 1868, he opened this carpet-bag, and took out a proclamation of martial law. The old desperadoes were met by cool, merciless organization, and Death was faced by Death. Authorized fraud, in the name of fanaticism, had come to rule where violence, without authority, had ruled so long. In 1868, General Grant was declared to have received 3,074 majority, in a vote of 41,230.

GATH.

THE LOSS OF THE GOLDEN HIND.

Thrilling Statement by Captain B. F. Robbins.

From the Boston Journal, Oct. 23.

Captain B. F. Robbins, commander of the ill-fated ship Golden Hind, of Boston, which was wrecked on Mid Bay Rocks on the 24th of June last, arrived in this city on Tuesday, direct from South America. Captain Robbins has kindly furnished us with the data for the following narrative:

The Golden Hind sailed from New York with assorted cargo on the 14th of February last, bound for San Francisco. She was in fine trim, staunch and tight, and with a ship's company numbering twenty-one, officers and men. The voyage was barren of incident until the neighborhood of Cape Horn was reached, on the 19th of May. From this date until 13th of June following, they experienced frequent heavy gales, and shipped heavy seas.

On that day, after having been driven to the eastward of the Cape three times by a succession of terrific gales, an accident occurred to which all the subsequent disasters and sufferings were due. The rudder was carried away. The Captain had a temporary rudder constructed, and, after much difficulty, shipped, but it failed to steer the vessel in the heavy weather which again came on. A continuance of heavy northwest gales, accompanied by a heavy southwest sea, in spite of all the exertions of Captain Robbins, drove the ship on to Mid-day Rocks. This occurred on the 24th of June. Finding his vessel drifting upon the rocks, Captain Robbins got out his anchors, but these failed to hold her, and soon she was among the breakers and fast going to pieces.

No alternative was left but abandonment, which was effected very hurriedly, and with much difficulty, at about 8 p. m. in three boats, containing seven men each, in charge respectively of the Captain and first and second mates. The gale was still strong when the three boats' crews set out for Charles Island, a sterile reef some 10 miles distant. The Captain arrived at the island near midnight, and managed to lay under the lea of it until morning, when, being joined by the first mate's boat, they made a temporary landing. The second mate's boat failed to appear, and as it has never since been heard from, the inference is that it was swamped by the gale. Each boat, when it left the wreck, had about ten days' provisions on board, but most of the bread was spoiled during the passage from the scene of the wreck to Charles Island, owing to the constant shipping of salt water.

It should be remarked here that the weather was extremely cold as well as boisterous, and that, being without sails, the boats were necessarily propelled by oars. After a sojourn of three days on Charles Island, a desolate, rocky reef, barren of vegetation, the gale continuing with unabated fury all that time, the two boats started eastward bound for Sandy Point, Strait of Magellan, the nearest settlement. The sea was still running high; but the prospect of starvation left no alternative.

On the night following the departure from Charles Island, the Captain's boat capsized, by which untoward accident the ship's instruments and nearly all the provisions and clothing were lost. The boat was righted and bailed out, and the voyage continued without either charts or instruments with which to guide them on their pathless way.

But progress was made slowly eastward, the crews working at the oars during the day and landing upon the rocky reefs, which lined their route, at night. Some of these islands contained a stunted growth of trees, out of which the weary, starving mariners were enabled to build fires; otherwise they must have perished from cold. As days passed their progress grew slower, necessarily from the weakened state of the men, who could keep at the oars only for short period at a time. Then, again, heavy gales would set in, keeping them for days at one point. Soon their limited stock of provisions gave out, after which for many days their only means of sustenance consisted of a species of muscle shell fish, which was found attached to the rocks, unnutritious, unpalatable, and insufficient in quantity or quality to sustain life for any considerable length of time. It also caused constipation of the bowels. Rather than eat such food the Captain went eight days almost without sustenance of any kind. Finally, the two boats reached an island some sixty miles distant from Sandy Point, where further progress was rendered impossible in consequence of the weakened state of the crew and the high winds that prevailed constantly.

Here on the 28th of July, Edward White, one of the mate's boat crew, succumbed to the terrible ordeal and died. Next day, Charles Remburg and Daniel Jackson, two of the Captain's crew, also died from starvation and exposure. At about this time the shellfish diet could not be had for three successive days, the wind preventing the ebbing of the tide sufficient to procure them. The next to die was also of the Captain's crew, William Owen, the ship's carpenter. August 8, Frank Hervey, of the Captain's boat, passed away. The Captain and the remainder of the crew were now in the last extremity. Help must soon come, or it would come too late. And where could they look for human aid? There was only one chance in twenty that some friendly vessel might, in passing, discover them in time. This was their only hope—a faint one at best. Fortunately this one chance in twenty was given them, and they were saved! On August 11, just forty-eight days from the time of shipwreck, the survivors thereof were taken off the island, where lay the stiffened, emaciated bodies of five of their number, by the sealing schooner Eagle, of Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, and conveyed to Sandy Point without delay. When taken on board the Eagle, the Captain of which proved to be a Rhode Island Yankee, and where they received every attention possible, most of the men were so weak they had to be lifted over the vessel's side. A day or two more of exposure would have ended all their lives, and none would have been left to tell the tale. At Sandy Point, which place they reached on the 12th of August, they were received by the Governor, Don Oscar Viel, who kindly provided them with board, shelter, and clothing, of which latter they stood in great need. On the 15th, the United States steamer Ossipee, Commander Joseph N. Miller, bound for Rio Janeiro, arrived, and took them all on board. They were shown every attention by the Commander and officers of the Ossipee. Arriving at Rio on the 15th of September, the surviving crew of the Golden Hind, with one exception, shipped on board the Ossipee, while Captain Robbins was given passage home on the steamer South America, Captain Tinklepaugh, arriving in New York on Monday. The Captain speaks in the highest terms of praise of the officers of the South America, and says he has received nothing but the kindest treatment since the day of his fortunate escape from the island of desolation. All the crew of the missing boat were foreigners, with one exception, Thomas McGratte, of Boston. Captain Robbins, who is a native of and resides in Plymouth, notwithstanding his misfortunes, is ready to try the voyage again. He is physically and mentally a fine specimen of an American sailor. He is compactly built, and has muscles of iron. A less hardy man could not have survived such suffering as it has been his fate to endure.

Shakespeare's Handwriting.

It is nothing less than marvellous that a man who wrote as he wrote—and, altogether, no man ever wrote like him—that a poet, the author of such plays and such poems; that a man possessing so many friends and admirers, with whom his correspondence must have been extensive, should not have left a single line behind him traced by his own hand. Of all his poems and plays there does not exist a page, a line, a single word in manuscript. All Shakespeare's manuscript plays could not have perished in the fire which destroyed the Globe Theatre. The author must have made little account of them himself; but how great would our estimation be of a single act of one of Shakespeare's plays in his own handwriting! We have just now among us a parallel to the tulip mania. Thousands of pounds are willingly paid for a picture, which the same number of shillings would once have purchased. Rather, let us say that the shillings were given for the picture, and that the pounds by thousands are given for the painter's name. Well, what would not be willingly paid (for the sake of Shakespeare's name) for the original manuscript, say of "Hamlet?" There would be a fierce fight among the competitors for even a single passage. We fancy the lines beginning with "The quality of mercy is not strained," or those that open with "She never told her love," and hundred of others, could not be had for guineas covering each letter. What a contention there would be for the first love-letter, addressed to any one. A costly holograph! Alas! there are neither lines nor letters. All that have been saved of Shakespeare's handwriting is confined to a couple of signatures of his name to certain deeds, and in those subscriptions the name is spelled differently. Even the forgers have not dared to produce a letter by Shakespeare.—*Temple Bar.*

INDIANA.

The Vote As Officially Returned.

We have tabularized the official vote in the several counties of Indiana, to show the result by Congressional Districts, as follows:

DISTRICT I.	Cong., 1872, Lib. Niblack	Cong., 1872, Rep. Heilman	Gov., 1872, Dem. Hendricks	Gov., 1872, Rep. Browne	Gov., 1868, Dem. Hendricks	Gov., 1868, Rep. Baker
Daviess	1,915	1,913	1,952	1,801	1,752	1,625
Gibson	2,034	2,114	2,148	2,053	1,867	1,901
Knox	2,749	2,008	2,791	1,996	2,854	1,737
Perry	1,395	1,487	1,472	1,362	1,540	1,306
Pike	1,544	1,438	1,554	1,429	1,380	1,337
Posey	2,211	1,263	2,230	1,726	2,157	1,889
Spencer	2,214	2,197	2,245	2,177	1,872	1,943
Vanderburg	3,257	4,442	3,660	4,070	3,227	3,272
Warrick	1,930	1,765	2,020	1,711	1,888	1,582
Total	19,259	19,127	20,092	18,415	18,037	16,622

William E. Niblack, Liberal, over William Heilman, Republican, 132; Hendricks over Browne, 1,677; Hendricks over Baker, 1,415.

DISTRICT II.	Wolfe	Voyles	Hendricks	Browne	Hendricks	Baker
Clark	3,061	2,371	3,065	2,375	3,144	1,853
Crawford	1,194	1,081	1,217	1,092	1,012	983
Dubois	2,082	573	2,086	573	1,916	479
Floyd	2,815	1,854	2,861	1,877	2,717	1,545
Harrison	2,100	1,694	2,178	1,692	2,213	1,706
Jackson	2,434	1,631	2,423	1,646	2,338	1,388
Martin	1,298	957	1,322	942	1,182	897
Orange	1,418	1,230	1,425	1,231	1,379	1,288
Scott	855	687	889	688	911	685
Washington	2,049	1,574	2,064	1,624	2,805	1,663
Total	19,336	13,652	19,530	13,740	19,617	12,427

Simon K. Wolfe, Liberal, over D. W. Voyles, Republican, 5,684; Hendricks over Browne, 5,790; Hendricks over Baker, 7,190.

DISTRICT III.	Holman	Herrod	Hendricks	Browne	Hendricks	Baker
Bartholomew	2,629	2,121	2,652	2,109	2,599	2,007
Dearborn	3,186	1,949	3,122	2,014	3,072	2,183
Decatur	2,153	2,249	2,122	2,284	1,986	2,225
Jefferson	2,620	2,765	2,603	2,802	2,390	2,787
Jennings	1,603	1,838	1,585	1,840	1,479	1,812
Ohio	590	620	574	638	492	599
Ripley	2,264	2,040	2,245	2,061	2,233	2,024
Switzerland	1,328	1,401	1,297	1,485	1,288	1,429
Total	16,367	15,039	16,200	15,242	15,505	15,086

William S. Holman, Liberal, over William W. Herrod, Republican, 1,328; Hendricks over Browne, 958; Hendricks over Baker, 419.

DISTRICT IV.	Gooding	Wilson	Hendricks	Browne	Hendricks	Baker
Fayette	1,099	1,419	1,133	1,401	1,178	1,473
Franklin	2,775	1,467	2,819	1,449	2,822	1,516
Hancock	1,860	1,531	2,016	1,475	1,741	1,401
Rush	1,932	2,205	1,975	2,184	2,019	2,123
Shelby	2,810	2,208	2,862	2,189	2,657	2,097
Union	718	926	728	940	681	899
Wayne	2,925	4,750	3,060	4,694	2,080	4,284
Total	14,119	14,499	14,593	14,335	13,179	13,593

Jeremiah M. Wilson, Republican, over David S. Gooding, Liberal, 380; Hendricks over Browne, 258; Baker over Hendricks, 414.

DISTRICT V.	McNutt	Coburn	Hendricks	Browne	Hendricks	Baker
Brown	1,110	460	1,166	467	1,084	427
Hendricks	1,760	2,861	1,755	2,849	1,600	2,853
Johnson	2,247	1,725	2,251	1,729	2,185	1,671
Marion	8,388	9,505	8,476	9,435	5,894	6,569
Morgan	1,789	2,141	1,826	2,138	1,589	2,000
Putnam	2,657	2,102	2,678	2,075	2,521	2,165
Total	18,001	18,794	18,152	18,693	14,693	15,685

John Coburn, Republican, over Cyrus F. McNutt, Liberal, 793; Browne over Hendricks, 541; Baker over Hendricks, 992.

DISTRICT VI.	Voorhees	Hunter	Hendricks	Browne	Hendricks	Baker
Clay	2,368	2,534	2,376	2,550	1,960	1,690
Greene	2,124	2,146	2,155	2,122	1,865	1,995
Lawrence	1,656	1,902	1,680	1,889	1,529	1,752
Monroe	1,485	1,723	1,527	1,739	1,402	1,484
Owen	1,725	1,457	1,761	1,438	1,333	1,409
Parke	1,880	2,320	1,610	2,309	1,364	2,324
Sullivan	2,529	1,336	2,547	1,330	2,448	1,262
Vermillion	903	1,330	929	1,316	808	1,214
Vigo	3,760	4,025	3,836	4,010	3,157	3,323
Total	18,135	18,792	18,411	18,683	15,579	16,460

Morton C. Hunter, Republican, over Daniel W. Voorhees, Liberal, 657; Browne over Hendricks, 242; Hendricks over Baker, 119.

DISTRICT VII.	Manson	Cason	Hendricks	Browne	Hendricks	Baker
Benton	676	792	676	800	430	523
Boone	2,787	2,980	2,800	2,968	2,405	2,578
Carroll	1,975	1,905	1,967	1,927	1,848	1,831
Clinton	2,337	2,308	2,322	2,327	1,810	1,802
Fountain	2,197	1,897	2,161	1,932	2,046	1,811
Montgomery	2,942	2,743	2,913	2,795	2,692	2,613
Tippecanoe	3,809	4,120	3,762	4,169	3,418	3,827
Warren	1,007	1,482	972	1,518	852	1,463
Total	17,730	17,927	17,373	18,116	15,501	16,448

Thomas J. Cason, Republican, over Mahlon D. Manson, Liberal, 197; Browne over Hendricks, 543; Baker over Hendricks, 947.

DISTRICT VIII.	Whitesides	Tyner	Hendricks	Browne	Hendricks	Baker
Cass	3,027	2,528	2,996	2,555	2,737	2,358
Grant	1,813	2,538	1,821	2,532	1,697	2,646
Hamilton	1,674	3,098	1,681	3,085	1,413	2,958
Howard	1,415	2,398	1,429	2,396	1,183	1,988
Madison	2,978	2,269	3,003	2,253	2,778	1,932
Miami	2,495	2,611	2,565	2,558	2,352	2,184
Tipton	1,497	1,297	1,509	1,279	1,296	971
Wabash	1,899	2,998	1,898	3,098	1,591	2,839
Total	16,798	19,737	16,905	19,666	14,957	17,236

James N. Tyner, Republican, over Thomas E. Whitesides, Liberal, 2,939; Browne over Hendricks, 2,761; Baker over Hendricks, 2,279.

DISTRICT IX.	Neff	Shanks	Hendricks	Browne	Hendricks	Baker
Adams	1,517	658	1,511	673	1,399	647
Allen	6,434	3,343	6,376	3,423	5,515	2,836
Blackford	801	673	789	687	678	572
Delaware	1,578	2,704	1,557	2,743	1,117	2,647
Henry	1,722	3,462	1,720	3,399	1,516	3,273
Jay	1,644	1,700	1,636	1,737	1,494	1,343
Randolph	1,662	3,318	1,619	3,395	1,508	2,999
Wells	1,724	1,260	1,719	1,287	1,467	1,047
Total	17,082	17,058	16,927	17,344	14,692	15,664

John P. Neff, Liberal, over John P. C. Shanks, Republican, 24; Browne over Hendricks, 417; Baker over Hendricks, 972.

DISTRICT X.	Long	Sayler	Hendricks	Browne	Hendricks	Baker
DeKalb	1,930	1,836	1,918	1,886	1,768	1,705
Elkhart	2,891	3,000	2,903	2,989	2,729	2,894
Huntington	2,040	2,297	2,053	2,193	2,064	2,079
Kosciusko	2,215	2,730	2,218	2,756	1,905	2,068
LaGrange	1,016	1,854	1,013	1,854	1,093	1,865
Noble	2,227	2,353	2,285	2,332	2,164	2,362
Steuben	957	1,841	959	1,834	823	1,766
Whitley	1,823	1,434	1,826	1,429	1,639	1,334
Total	15,149	17,334	15,175	17,273	14,185	16,613

Henry B. Sayler, Republican, over E. Van Long, Liberal, 2,185; Browne over Hendricks, 2,098; Baker over Hendricks, 2,428.

DISTRICT XI.	Henricks	Packard	Hendricks	Browne	Hendricks	Baker
Fulton	1,447	1,310	1,445	1,306	1,436	1,308
Jasper	563	980	561	994	411	753
Lake	920	1,532	912	1,532	850	1,294
Laporte	3,149	3,005	3,173	2,998	2,861	2,889
Marshall	2,317	1,852	2,326	1,852	2,302	1,914
Newton	634	818	640	819	395	503
Porter	1,285	1,688	1,296	1,681	1,242	1,794
Pulaski	956	652	955	651	912	632
Starke	474	393	472	393	370	308
St. Joseph	2,802	3,279	2,796	3,295	2,229	2,920
White	1,281	1,295	1,290	1,288	1,098	1,104
Total	15,828	16,813	15,856	16,809	14,296	15,481

Jasper Packard, Republican, over John A. Henricks, Liberal, 985; Browne over Hendricks, 953; Baker over Hendricks, 1,182.

VOTE ON THE STATE TICKET.

Liberal.		Maj.	Republican.		Maj.
Governor—Hendricks	189,424	1,148	Browne	188,276	....
Lieut. Gov.—Cravens	188,392	....	Sexton	188,722	330
Sec. of State—Eddy	188,668	....	Curry	188,742	74
Auditor—Stoll	188,546	....	Wildman	188,821	275
Treasurer—Ryan	188,249	....	Glover	189,032	783
Attorney General—Hanna	188,360	....	Denny	189,004	644
Sup. Pub. In.—Hopkins	189,194	957	Smith	188,237	....
Cl'k Sup. C't—Price	187,854	....	Scholl	189,357	1,503
Rep. Sup. C't—Robinson	188,464	....	Black	188,891	427
Cong.-at-L.—Kerr	188,502	....	Orth	188,664	162
J. S. Williams	188,227	....	W. Williams	188,760	258

A MISPLACED SWITCH.

Fatal Accident on the Eastern Railroad—Three Persons Killed and Sixteen Injured—Coroner's Inquest.

From the Boston Advertiser, Oct. 23.

Yesterday forenoon the whole city and suburbs was shocked by the intelligence that a terrible accident had occurred on the Eastern Railroad. Though the first accounts, which stated that 12 men were killed and a large number injured, were greatly exaggerated, subsequent despatches showed that the accident was the most disastrous to life, limb, and property that has occurred in New England for many years—excepting one. The catastrophe occurred at Seabrook, New Hampshire, about six miles beyond Newburyport, and was caused by the Bangor express running into the rear of a freight train on the turnout, by reason of a misplaced switch. Three persons were killed and seventeen wounded.

The time of the disaster was at about quarter-past 4 o'clock in the morning. The local freight train left Portsmouth for Boston at 9 o'clock on the previous evening. On arriving at the heavy up-grade at Seabrook it came to a stand-still, being unable to proceed, as the rails were wet and slippery. But the Bangor express-freight coming up behind, assisted it along and on the turnout, where it was to wait for the Pullman express to pass by. The express-freight then went along, and ten minutes afterward the Pullman train came along, and, the switch being misplaced, plunged with terrific force into the rear of the freight train. The train was going at the rate of at least twenty miles an hour, and the shock was terribly effective. The engine crashed into the saloon-car of the freight train, which fortunately was unoccupied, passing through and completely demolishing it. The engine was badly smashed; so great was the force that the driving-wheels were buried in the earth to the axles. Behind the engine was an Eastern express car, then a baggage and mail car, a smoking-car, a passenger car, all belonging to the Maine Central Railroad, and, last of all, two Pullman sleeping-cars; the train consisting of six cars in all. The mail-car was forced into and through the smoking-car "telescoping" it. The smoking-car was demolished completely and the mail-car was badly smashed. It was in these two where the persons injured were. In the smoking-car were about twenty persons, and some were sleeping. It is remarkable that any one escaped; as it was, only one was killed outright. This was Captain Robert Norton, of Gardiner, Me. George Hayward, of Bangor, and a Mr. Walker, of Salem, were so badly injured that they died in a few hours. The cars took fire from the upsetting of the stoves, but the flames were promptly extinguished, and an additional calamity averted. The Pullman cars were not injured in the least, and the occupants were hardly aware of the shock, so solidly are these cars built. The Pullman cars and the baggage car had the Miller platforms, and even the latter was not broken up. The other cars belonged to the Maine Central, and had the ordinary platform; consequently they were badly smashed. The cars of every express train which goes over the Eastern Railroad, with the exception of trains made up of Maine Central cars, have the Miller platform and the Westinghaus brake; and, had this train been so equipped, it is highly probable that few, if any, would have been injured.

The conductor, Mr. A. N. Goodhue, was in charge of the Pullman express at the time of the Revere accident, and it is somewhat singular that he should occupy the same position here. The engineer, Mr. Putnam Newhall, did not see that the switch was wrong until within 200 feet. It was then too late to even reduce the speed with the old-fashioned brakes. However, he signalled "down brakes," reversed the engine, and then jumped, escaping with but few scratches. His fireman remained on the engine, and was uninjured, though he was thrown into the tender, where he was half-buried under the wreck. The switch was turned by C. F. Dow, of Seabrook, who was a brakeman on the local freight. He says that he switched the freight train on to the turnout, then replaced the switch to allow the Bangor freight to pass by; he put the lock in its place, but did not turn the key. He then went back to assist in handling the freight at the station, and once went back to see that all was right. He says that it is not the custom to lock a switch when a train is soon to use it again. But Mr. J. B. Smith, the conductor of the freight train, says that as soon as the accident happened he examined the switch, and found the padlock hanging from the chain. It is understood that Manager Hatch and Superintendent Prescott exonerate Mr. Dow from blame, and are of the opinion that it was done by some person not connected with the road. The news of the disaster caused the most intense excitement in Newburyport and the adjacent towns, and in this city was the general theme of conversation. Surgeons went from this city, Salem, Newburyport, and Portsmouth, to tend the wounded, who were brought away in the Pullman cars. Some were left in Newburyport and Salem, but the most were brought to this city. All the available workmen of the Eastern Railroad were despatched to the spot, and the company's shops in Salem presented a deserted appearance. The people in the vicinity did everything in their power to alleviate the pains of the sufferers.

Captain Robert Norton, of Gardiner, Maine, had recently bought a house in South Boston, and his family had left their home with the furniture, on the boat the day before. He was about 45 years old, and had sailed for the Bradstreets of Gardiner. He had been in the ice-carrying business, and was well known in this city. He had in his pocket-book $1,000. In his pocket was a gold watch and a wallet. His pocket-book was covered with blood. In his pocket were letters addressed to Captain Robert Norton, care of Bridge, Lord & Co., Boston. The following is the list of the killed and wounded:

KILLED.

Captain Robert Norton, passenger, of Gardiner, Maine.

George Hayward, passenger, of Bangor, Maine.

—— Walker, passenger, of Salem, Mass.

WOUNDED.

William L. Palmer, mail agent, of Salem; badly injured, but no bones broken. Will recover.

Thomas S. Sanborn, mail agent, of Rye, New Hampshire; leg broken and badly hurt.

Captain James W. Bisisdell, passenger, of Brunswick, Maine; badly hurt.

David F. Howard, passenger, of Bangor, Maine; injured internally.

Captain Curtis, passenger, of Bowdoinham, Maine; right leg broken.

Willi[illegible] Fairbanks, of Winthrop, Maine; left thigh [illegible] two bad cuts on the head.

Eben S. [illegible]erson, passenger, of Annapolis, Nova Scotia; flesh wounds in the face and on the right leg.

Jacob Edwards, passenger, of Annapolis, Nova Scotia; clothes torn, and slightly injured in the legs.

Albert Goodhue, conductor of the express train; hands jammed, and bruise in extinguishing the fire.

George W. Trott, passenger, of Baring, Maine; slightly injured.

Ernest C. Holbrook, passenger, of Portsmouth, N. H.; foot jammed and leg scalded.

Thomas B. Gammoff, baggage master; bruised.

William Allen, 37 years old, messenger on the Eastern express, residing at 73 Chambers street, Boston, injured on hand and jaw.

Elisha Liprell, 53 years old, farmer, belonging to Somerville, Me., leg and hand injured.

Aaron B. Houdlette, 41 years old, saloon-keeper, at 1269 Tremont street, Boston, shoulder and chest injured.

H. Whitend, 28 years old, clerk, belonging to St. John, N. B., one leg and both feet injured.

Charles Estes, 24 years old, brakeman on Eastern Railroad, residing at Eliot, Me., abdomen bruised.

The last five are at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and at about 9 o'clock were quite comfortable, and were doing well.

A Coroner's inquest on the disaster has begun its sitting at Portsmouth.

An Adroit Robbery.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Oct. 23.

Monday afternoon one of the boldest and most daring robberies ever committed was perpetrated in the Exposition building. Among the hundreds of exhibitors are Messrs. F. D. Barnum & Co., the well-known Main street jewellers. They have on exhibition a fine and valuable display of watches, chains, lockets, rings, brooches, and diamond jewelry. The case is usually surrounded by a crowd, each and every one of whom is continually breaking that commandment, which says "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's," etc., as they admire the many costly articles shown. In the arrangement of the case Messrs. Barnum & Co. had the diamonds, four rings and a cross placed in the front part of the show case, while behind and nearer the [illegible] were the other articles mentioned.

Monday afternoon the clerk in charge was called away for a moment, and speaking to a policeman asked him to guard the show-case till his return. The man of brass buttons and club nodded an assent, and [illegible]ing up to near the show-[illegible] turned his back to it, and looked at the crowd passing by. When the clerk returned after not over a two minutes' absence, he found the show-case door, which he had left locked, slightly ajar. In an instant he knew that the case had been "sneaked," and, upon a close examination, he found four diamond rings missing. One of the rings is a solitaire, valued at $1,[illegible] The other three are clusters. One of them of nineteen small stones, another of [illegible] large, and the third of ten small diamonds surrounding a large sapphire. The [illegible] rings are valued at $3,000. Fortunately the large cross, an elegant affair of eleven large stones, and valued at $5,000, was not sent that morning by Barnum & Co., who are consequently just what amount wealthier than they would have been had it been in the case.

The robbery was undoubtedly committed by professionals, of whom two or more were in the job. A skeleton key was used to open the door, which was also propped up by some bronzes and a box. Up to last evening no arrests had been made by the police.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Destructive fires have been raging in the prairies of Clark County, Wis.

—The subscription to the Texas Railroad is still $224,250 short in New Orleans.

—Marquette, Mich., claims to be increasing its permanent population at the rate of 4,000 per year.

—The Dartmouth students have subscribed $1,800 for boating purposes. A $425 boat-house is the first item.

—Citizens of Montana are seriously agitating the project of a North & South Trunk Railroad to connect with the Union Pacific.

—Thomas McClelland, a brakeman on the Northern Division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, fell under an engine and was immediately killed, at Richfield Station, Wis., Thursday afternoon.

—The cotton crop is moving to foreign ports with unexampled rapidity, caused by the want of cash at the South, and the desire to take advantage of the high rates of foreign exchange upon exports.

—The Troy Marble Company has received the contract for furnishing the United States with 300,000 head-stones for the National Cemeteries, from its quarry near Rutland, Vt.

—There is a rumor that the Spragues, of Rhode Island, who have furnished and are furnishing Augusta, Me., with mills and factories, are going to build in Bath, Me., and have been negotiating with a view to the purchase of land there.

—Henry Uline, who has been occupied of late in making alterations in the machinery of the Arctic flouring mill, at Minneapolis, met with a horrible and fatal accident, Thursday afternoon.

—A singular legal contest has been inaugurated in one of the New York Courts, to recover possession of certain real estate deeded by a [illegible] who alleges that he was married while drunk, and conveyed his property to his wife under the same circumstances.

—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has ordered that hereafter no freight trains shall be run upon that road on Sunday, excepting those freighted with live stock, and a similar order will be put in force on the Connellsville Road. This will not interfere with the Sunday passenger trains.

—Advices received from along the lines recently surveyed for the route of the Cincinnati Southern Railway warrant the statement that right of way through Kentucky will be granted to the Trustees free of expense.

—As a counterpoise to the accounts published of the exodus from Alsace, it is announced that 500 young Alsacians have joined the German depots, a large portion of them being one-year men.

—An old lady from Warren, R. I., while visiting her son, Caleb Short, in Fall River, went to the door to see the torchlight procession of the firemen, and, making a misstep, was precipitated off the platform about two feet, and fell, striking on the back of her neck, and expired instantly.

—Near La Crosse, Wis., the other day, Walter E. Gile, visiting his grandfather's, was shot and killed by an exuberant cousin who pointed an "empty pistol" at him.

—The City of Denver reports only 52 deaths in four months, and charges that 12 of them were consumptives, who came to the Territory when beyond hope of recovery.

—It will be recommended to Congress that the entire building of the General Post Office Department, in Washington, be raised to put [illegible] because an additional story on top would spoil the architectural effects.

—A few days since, a young lady of Urbana, Ohio, who had been ill a short time, died, and the body was prepared by sorrowing friends and attendants for interment, and placed in the coffin. The night before the day of the funeral a number of young lady watchers were seated in a room adjoining that in which the coffin had been placed, when, greatly to their consternation, the figure of the dead girl appeared before them and spoke faintly. When the horrified attendants had somewhat overcome their fright, seeing that the supposed corpse was really a thing of life, they took measures to care for their friend so startlingly restored to them, almost from the very grave, and she received proper attention, and is now, we are told, likely to recover.

PERSONAL.

Shanks will not contest Neff's seat in Congress, but will enter at once upon his reward in the Pacific Railroad service.

—Judge Moses M. Granger, who has been appointed Supreme Court Reporter in Ohio, vice L. J. Critchfield, declined, will remove to Columbus.

—The managers of Tyndall's scientific lectures say that he (Tyndall) will realize over $20,000 from his winter's work.

—The Prince Imperial of France will don the uniform of a Cadet of the English Royal Artillery immediately after the winter vacation at the Academy.

—The Prince of Wales and Lord Strathnairn have been made Field Marshals of Great Britain *vice* Burgoyne and Pollock, deceased. Wales is Colonel of the Tenth Hussars, and Strathnairn of the Royal Horse Guards. Strathnairn gained his honors and his Peerage (1866) as Sir Hugh Henry Rose.

—J. Milton Turner, our Minister to Liberia, has sufficiently recovered strength to appear in Court, at St. Louis, as the prosecutor of his colored brother Wedley, for stabbing him in the heat of debate.

—Colonel A. A. C. Rogers, formerly of Chicago, and late member of Congress from Arkansas, has purchased a fine residence two miles out from Memphis, and will henceforth be a citizen of Tennessee.

—Bishop Gilbert Haven has returned to his family in Boston, where he will remain till after Thanksgiving, when he will go to his new field of labor in the South.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson and his daughter Ellen have decided to sail for Europe, to spend the winter there. The shock Mr. Emerson received at the partial burning of his house renders a partial suspension of his literary labors necessary.

—Two ancient Catholic families of England and Wales have been united by the marriage of Charles Blundell, of Lancashire, and Florence Catherine Herbert, granddaughter of the late Lord Llanover, of Llanarth.

—The presiding officers of the next Legislature of Massachusetts pre-ordained already. At least the party organs point out Dr. George B. Loring for President of the Senate and Speaker Sanford, of Taunton, for re-election in the House.

—The serious illness of the Hon. John A. Griswold, of Troy, N. Y., has caused his wife and family to hasten their departure home from Europe. They sailed last Saturday.

—The heirs of Sir Francis Drake, with an eye to a division of one hundred millions, when they get it, have formed themselves into an association, with a constitution and by-laws, an initiation fee of $10, and an annual payment of $2.

—There are eight Oxford first-class men in the present British Cabinet: Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cardwell, the Earl of Kimberly, Viscount Halifax, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Mr. Goschen, and Sir Roundell Palmer.

—John P. Brace, who died in Litchfield, Ct., a few days since, had, as Principal of the Hartford Female Seminary, trained a number of young ladies who have since become very well known. Among them are Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Mrs. Isabella B. Hooker, Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, Mrs. Cornelia DuBois of New York, Mrs. Wilson of Brooklyn, Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, and others.

—William Schouler, lately deceased at his residence near Boston, was, many years ago, editor of the *Journal*, and finally of the *Atlas*, in that city, and, in 1857, became editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. Subsequently he edited the Columbus (Ohio) *Journal* for a few months, and then returned to his old home. He was Adjutant General of Massachusetts during the War Administration of Governor Andrew, and at the time of his death, was an Electoral candidate on the Greeley ticket. His later years of ease and retrospection have been worthily employed in writing sketches of the public men and measures in [illegible] political period preceding the War.

COUNTY MATTERS

The New Jail and Criminal Court—[illegible] Allowed $10,000 for His Se[illegible] County Treasurer and Tax Collecto[illegible]

The County Commissioners met, pur[illegible] adjournment, yesterday afternoon, [illegible] White in the chair. Present, Comm[illegible] Ashton, Stearns, Crawford, Harris, [illegible] Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, and Roelle[illegible]

On motion, the County Treasurer was [illegible] to pay to M. E. Bailey & Co., contractor[illegible] foundation of the County Jail and [illegible] Court building, $5,000 on account, and [illegible] at the disposal of the Building Co[illegible] $15,000 to be used by them in making [illegible] advances when called upon to do so.

A resolution directing the County T[illegible] to sell $100,000 of the county bonds, [illegible] crued interest, at par, was adopted.

The contract for heating and ventil[illegible] Criminal Court building, and furni[illegible] kitchen fixtures, was awarded to Boyd [illegible] for $34,000.

An order, directing the payment of [illegible] Armstrong & Co., for drawing the p[illegible] making out the specifications of the [illegible] was agreed to.

The Finance Committee reported in [illegible] allowing Julian S. Rumsey $6,000 a yea[illegible] services as County Collector. He also [illegible] $4,000 for discharging the duties of [illegible] Treasurer. All the fees he collects a[illegible] after, to go into the treasury. The rep[illegible] concurred in.

Commissioner Ashton submitted an a[illegible] list of the Inspectors of Election, which [illegible] ferred to a Special Committee for exam[illegible] and report.

The Board then adjourned until 2 o'cl[illegible] afternoon.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

Henry W. Bishop, Esq., Master in Cha[illegible] the United States Circuit Court, yesterd[illegible] a railway sale at the east door of the [illegible] House brick heap, under a decree of the [illegible] States Circuit Court, in the suit, in ch[illegible] Wm. L. Scott, survivor of John Heern, [illegible] The Warsaw, Rock Island & Galena R[illegible] Company, formerly the Warsaw & Ro[illegible] Railroad Company; the Sterling & Rock [illegible] Railroad Company, and Lucien B. Boome[illegible] property ordered for sale is described [illegible] lows:

All and singular that part or section of the [illegible] of the said Warsaw & Rockford Railroad C[illegible] (now Warsaw, Rock Island & Galena Railroa[illegible] pany) constructed and to be constructed betw[illegible] town of Port Byron, in the county of Rock Isl[illegible] State of Illinois, and its junction (above the [illegible] Rock Island) with the railroad of the Chicago [illegible] Island Railroad Company, being a section or [illegible] railroad of about nine miles and two-thirds of a [illegible] length, together with all the lands, tenemen[illegible] hereditaments acquired and appropria[illegible] hereafter to be acquired and [illegible] priated by the said party of [illegible] first part, for the purpose of a right of wa[illegible] single or double track railroad, and belonging [illegible] pertaining to said section of nine miles and two[illegible] of a mile of railroad, with the appurtenances [illegible] unto belonging, and also all the lands acqui[illegible] appropriated by said railroad company for [illegible] station-houses, car-houses, machine-shops, [illegible] houses, workshops, rails, bridges, piers, supe[illegible] tures, erections, or fixtures upon, attached, or [illegible] ing or appurtenant to said section of nine mil[illegible] two-thirds of a mile of railroad, or the use or [illegible] of the same, and also the use of so mu[illegible] such part of the franchise of said railroad co[illegible] as are appurtenant to said nine miles and two-th[illegible] a mile of railroad, and as shall be necessary to [illegible] tain, run, and operate said section of railroad, c[illegible] lect and receive the tolls and income thereon, or [illegible] derived therefrom, or from the use and ope[illegible] thereof.

The railway was bid in, by the Western [illegible] Railroad Company, for $125,000.

William Batterman, lately a liquor deale[illegible] now a bankrupt, owed his New York merc[illegible] an amount of $1,200, which he was unab[illegible] pay. The New York merchant made inqu[illegible] into the state of Batterman's fina[illegible] which clearly demonstrated to him [illegible] they were in anything but a satisfa[illegible] state; he insisted upon the liquor de[illegible] finding security, and Batterman offered [illegible] Raap, who agreed to do the needful in cons[illegible] ation of the transfer to him of the other's st[illegible] which being duly accomplished, everything [illegible] came roseate, and Batterman was tempora[illegible] relieved. Bye and bye Raap began to realiz[illegible] his security, and up to the bankruptcy al[illegible] $900 worth had been disposed of. When Ba[illegible] man got completely fixed in bankruptcy, [illegible] Raap applied for the balance of [illegible] stock, which the remorseless grasp of [illegible] United States Marshal now holds. Yeste[illegible] the parties came before Register Hibbard, [illegible] give proofs on the application, and a somew[illegible] animated scene ensued. The Register feels p[illegible] plexed as to the course that ought to be p[illegible] sued; it is clear the stuff seized in justice [illegible] longs to Raap, and equally clear that Raap i[illegible] no right to it, as he is only a creditor, after a[illegible] but there are so many fine degrees of cred[illegible] and preferences, and secured claims, and [illegible] forth, that the parties will find ample mater[illegible] to battle it out till every drop of the drink i[illegible] been swallowed up in costs.

Anna Maria v. Mathias Best (41,052 Super[illegible] Court). Petitioner prays for a separate ma[illegible] tenance, her husband having lately driven h[illegible] out of her house; she claims that she was ma[illegible] ried to defendant, in New York, 30 years ag[illegible] that they have lived in this city 28 years, th[illegible] they have eight children living, and that the[illegible] property consists of several lots, fronting on [illegible] Indiana avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteen[illegible] streets, valued at $30,000; a lot on North Des[illegible] plain street valued at $6,000, a deposit of $1,0[illegible] in Greenebaum's bank, and $1,000 in their ow[illegible] hands; she further alleges that her husband ha[illegible] taken to drinking only within the past five year[illegible] and that his excesses and brutality during th[illegible] last two years have become unendurable.

Frederick Kinzie, of Schaumberg, Cook Count[illegible] petitions for the bankruptcy of Michael Gropp[illegible] and John Weldte, co-partners under the style o[illegible] Gropper & Weldte, as creditor, for rent, $6[illegible] boarding and lodging for employes, $50, and mil[illegible] furnished, $161.62. They allege as an act o[illegible] bankruptcy confession of judgment on a note o[illegible] $1,223.78, in favor of John A. Brugger, upo[illegible] which judgment was entered in the Circui[illegible] Court September term.

Knowles, Cloyes & Co., yesterday, petitione[illegible] for the bankruptcy of Brown & Parker; thei[illegible] demand is based on an unpaid account of $250 [illegible] for teas and merchandise furnished; and on the [illegible] act of the goods of the firm bein[illegible] taken under a legal process, issued by Justic[illegible] Wolf, in favor of Arthur and Patrick O'Neil, suc[illegible] constituting an act of bankruptcy.

The restored cause in the United States Cir[illegible] cuit Court, Simmons v. White et al., is an action for the reconveyance of Lots 6 and 7, in Block 9, in the South Branch Addition to Chicago, formerly conveyed as security for promissory notes which have since been satisfied.

The Chicago Elastic Stone Roofing Company having made default in the rule to show cause, the usual warrant was issued, yesterday, in the matter of Kingan & Co., of Indianapolis, creditors for $779.

The suits brought by Miss Buchanan, as representative of the stockholders of the Commercial Loan Company, against Collectors Von Hollen, Morrison, and Walsh, in the United States Circuit Court, to restrain them from collecting taxes on their stock, were yesterday dismissed by the complainant's solicitors at complainant's costs.

Subpœnas were issued, yesterday, in the nuisance cases, People v. Schoneman, and James Wible, the Bridgeport pork renderers, returnable at the Criminal Court, on notice to be given.

Those who feel a tender interest in foreclosures of mortgages on land will find food for their mental stomachs in the record of new suits to-day.

Divorce business was brisk, yesterday:—in the language of the markets, there was an active demand for decrees, and the supply of petitions was good.

Two suits, of $20,000 each, in trespass on the case, were entered in the Circuit Court, yesterday, against Nathaniel S. Bouton, by John Peters and George Hagerty, respectively.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Blodgett.*]

714—Buchanan v. Von Hollen; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 726—Same v. A. L. Morrison; same. 727—Same v. George Von Hollen. 728—Same v. Jas. Walsh; same. —Isaac Simmons v. Eli G. Runnals et al.; order to restore cause.

NEW SUITS.

Simmons v. White et al.; papers in restored cause.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

ADMIRALTY—[*Judge Blodgett*].

[illegible]—Geo. M. Williams v. Clarina M. Blake; on motion by libellant, respondent ruled to close proofs by [illegible] 1 next.

NEW SUITS.

Christian Frederickson and Geo. C. Burns, survivors of John Miller, late copartners under the style of Frederickson, Miller & Burns, v. scow "Ida A. [illegible]"; libel for a repair account of $181.13. Magee [illegible], proctors.

BANKRUPTCY.

[illegible]—Leander Rockwell; report of R. L. Latham, [illegible] filed. 1,977—Benjamin P. M. Kimball; [illegible] reports bankrupt entitled to discharge. 2,096

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—There is a rumor that the Spragues, of Rhode Island, who have furnished and are still furnishing Augusta, Me., with mills and factories, are going to build in Bath, Me., and have been negotiating with a view to the purchase of land there.

—Henry Uline, who has been occupied of late in making alterations in the machinery of the Arctic flouring mill, at Minneapolis, met with a horrible and fatal accident, Thursday afternoon.

—A singular legal contest has been inaugurated in one of the New York Courts, to recover possession of certain real estate deeded by a man who alleges that he was married while drunk, and conveyed his property to his wife under the same circumstances.

—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has ordered that hereafter no freight trains shall be run upon that road on Sunday, excepting those freighted with live stock, and a similar order will be put in force on the Connellsville road. This will not interfere with the Sunday passenger trains.

—Advices received from along the lines recently surveyed for the route of the Cincinnati Southern Railway warrant the statement that the right of way through Kentucky will be granted the Trustees free of expense.

—As a counterpoise to the accounts published of the exodus from Alsace, it is announced that ... young Alsacians have joined the German ... , a large portion of them being one-year ...

—An old lady from Warren, R. I., while visiting her son, Caleb Short, in Fall River, went to the door to see the torchlight procession of ... men, and, making a misstep, was precipitated from the platform about two feet, and fell, striking on the back of her neck, and expired instantly.

—Near La Crosse, Wis., the other day, Wales Gile, visiting his grandfather's, was shot and ... by an exuberant cousin who pointed an "empty pistol" at him.

—The City of Denver reports only 52 deaths in ... months, and charges that 12 of them were consumptives, who came to the Territory when ... hope of recovery.

—It will be recommended to Congress that the entire building of the General Post Office Department, in Washington, be raised to put a ... story ... because an additional story on top would spoil the architectural effects.

—A few days since, a young lady of Urbana, ..., who had been ill a short time, died, and ... the body was prepared by sorrowing friends ... attendants for interment, and placed in the ... The night before the day of the funeral ... number of young lady watchers were seated in ... room adjoining that in which the coffin had been placed, when, greatly to their consternation, the figure of the dead girl appeared before them and spoke faintly. When the frightened attendants had somewhat overcome their fright, seeing that the supposed corpse was a thing of life, they took measures to ... for their friend so startlingly restored to ..., almost from the very grave, and she received proper attention, and is now, we are told, ... to recover.

PERSONAL.

...anks will not contest Neff's seat in Congress, but will enter at once upon his reward in the Pacific Railroad service.

—Judge Moses M. Granger, who has been appointed Supreme Court Reporter in Ohio, vice Critchfield, declined, will remove to Columbus.

—The managers of Tyndall's scientific lectures say that he (Tyndall) will realize over ...0 from his winter's work.

—The Prince Imperial of France will don the ... of a Cadet of the English Royal Artillery immediately after the winter vacation at the ...

—The Prince of Wales and Lord Strathnairn have been made Field Marshals of Great Britain ... Burgoyne and Pollock, deceased. Wales is ... of the Tenth Hussars, and Strathnairn of the Royal Horse Guards. Strathnairn gained ... honors and his Peerage (1866) as Sir Hugh Rose.

—Milton Turner, our Minister to Liberia, ... sufficiently recovered strength to appear in ... at St. Louis, as the prosecutor of his ... brother Wedley, for stabbing him in the ... debate.

—Colonel A. A. C. Rogers, formerly of Chicago, late member of Congress from Arkansas, ... purchased a fine residence two miles out of Memphis, and will henceforth be a citizen of Tennessee.

—Bishop Gilbert Haven has returned to his ... in Boston, where he will remain till after Thanksgiving, when he will go to his new field in the South.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson and his daughter have decided to sail for Europe, to spend ... winter there. The shock Mr. Emerson received at the partial burning of his house rendered partial suspension of his literary labors necessary.

—... ancient Catholic families of England ... have been united by the marriage of ... Blundell, of Lancashire, and Florence ... Herbert, granddaughter of the late ... of Llanorth.

—... presiding officers of the next Legislature of Massachusetts pre-ordained already. At ... party organs point out Dr. George B. ... for President of the Senate and Speaker ... of Taunton, for re-election in the ...

—The serious illness of the Hon. John A. ..., of Troy, N. Y., has caused his wife ... to hasten their departure home from ... They sailed last Saturday.

—... heirs of Sir Francis Drake, with an eye ... of one hundred millions, when they ... formed themselves into an association ... a constitution and by-laws, an initiation ... $10, and an annual payment of $2.

—There are eight Oxford first-class men in the British Cabinet: Mr. Gladstone, Mr. ..., the Earl of Kimberly, Viscount Halifax, Chichester Fortescue, Mr. Goschen, ... Roundell Palmer.

—... P. Brace, who died in Litchfield, Ct., a ... since, had, as Principal of the Hartford ... Seminary, trained a number of young ... who have since become very well known. Among them are Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Mrs. Isabella ..., Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, Mrs. Cornelius ... of New York, Mrs. Wilson of Brooklyn, ... Marshall O. Roberts, and others.

—... Schouler, lately deceased at his residence in Boston, was, many years ago, the editor of the ... *Journal*, and finally of the *Atlas*, ..., and, in 1857, became editor of the ... *Gazette*. Subsequently he edited the ... (Ohio) *Journal* for a few months, ... returned to his old home. He was Adjutant-General of Massachusetts during the administration of Governor Andrews, and, ... of his death, was an Electoral candidate on the Greeley ticket. His later years of retrospection have been worthily employed in writing sketches of the public men ... in ... political period preceding ...

COUNTY MATTERS.

The New Jail and Criminal Court—Mr. Rumsey Allowed $10,000 for His Services as County Treasurer and Tax Collector.

The County Commissioners met, pursuant to adjournment, yesterday afternoon, President White in the chair. Present, Commissioners Ashton, Stearns, Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, and Roelle.

On motion, the County Treasurer was ordered to pay to M. B. Bailey & Co., contractors for the foundation of the County Jail and Criminal Court building, $5,000 on account, and to place at the disposal of the Building Committee $15,000 to be used by them in making further advances when called upon to do so.

A resolution directing the County Treasurer to sell $100,000 of the county bonds, with accrued interest, at par, was adopted.

The contract for heating and ventilating the Criminal Court building, and furnishing the kitchen fixtures, was awarded to Boyd & Button for $34,000.

An order, directing the payment of $4,350 to Armstrong & Co., for drawing the plans and making out the specifications of the new jail, was agreed to.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of allowing Julian S. Rumsey $6,000 a year for his services as County Collector. He also receives $4,000 for discharging the duties of County Treasurer. All the fees he collects are, hereafter, to go into the treasury. The report was concurred in.

Commissioner Ashton submitted an amended list of the Inspectors of Election, which was referred to a Special Committee for examination and report.

The Board then adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

Henry W. Bishop, Esq., Master in Chancery of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday held a railway sale at the east door of the Court House brick heap, under a decree of the United States Circuit Court, in the suit, in chancery, Wm. L. Scott, survivor of John Heern, etc., v. The Warsaw, Rock Island & Galena Railroad Company, formerly the Warsaw & Rockford Railroad Company; the Sterling & Rock Island Railroad Company, and Lucien B. Boomer. The property ordered for sale is described as follows:

All and singular that part or section of the railroad of the said Warsaw & Rockford Railroad Company (now Warsaw, Rock Island & Galena Railroad Company) constructed and to be constructed between the town of Port Byron, in the county of Rock Island and State of Illinois, and its junction (above the City of Rock Island) with the railroad of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company, being a section or line of railroad of about nine miles and two-thirds of a mile in length, together with all the lands, tenements, and hereditaments acquired and appropriated, or hereafter to be acquired and appropriated by the said party of the first part, for the purpose of a right of way for a single or double track railroad, and belonging or appertaining to said section of nine miles and two-thirds of a mile of railroad, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, and also all the lands acquired and appropriated by said railroad company for depots, station-houses, car-houses, machine-shops, warehouses, workshops, rails, bridges, piers, superstructures, erections, of fixtures upon, attached, or belonging or appurtenant to said section of nine miles and two-thirds of a mile of railroad, or the use or operation of the same, and also the use of so much and such part of the franchise of said railroad company as are appurtenant to said nine miles and two-thirds of a mile of railroad, and as shall be necessary to maintain, run, and operate said section of railroad, to collect and receive the tolls and income thereon, or to be derived therefrom, or from the use and operation thereof.

The railway was bid in, by the Western Union Railroad Company, for $125,000.

William Batterman, lately a liquor dealer, and now a bankrupt, owed his New York merchant an amount of $1,200, which he was unable to pay. The New York merchant made inquiries into the state of Batterman's finances, which clearly demonstrated to him that they were in anything but a satisfactory state; he insisted upon the liquor dealer finding security, and Batterman offered one Raap, who agreed to do the needful in consideration of the transfer to him of the other's stock, which being duly accomplished, everything became roseate, and Batterman was temporarily relieved. Bye and bye Raap began to realize on his security, and up to the bankruptcy about $900 worth had been disposed of. When Batterman got completely fixed in bankruptcy, Mr. Raap applied for the balance of the stock, which the remorseless grasp of the United States Marshal now holds. Yesterday the parties came before Register Hibbard, to give proofs on the application, and a somewhat animated scene ensued. The Register feels perplexed as to the course that ought to be pursued; it is clear the stuff seized in justice belongs to Raap, and equally clear that Raap has no right to it, as he is only a creditor, after all; but there are so many fine degrees of credits and preferences, and secured claims, and so forth, that the parties will find ample material to battle it out till every drop of the drink has been swallowed up in costs.

Anna Maria v. Mathias Best (41,052 Superior Court). Petitioner prays for a separate maintenance, her husband having lately driven her out of her house; she claims that she was married to defendant, in New York, 30 years ago, that they have lived in this city 28 years, that they have eight children living, and that their property consists of several lots, fronting on Indiana avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, valued at $30,000; a lot on North Dearborn street valued at $6,000, a deposit of $1,000 in Greenebaum's bank, and $1,000 in their own ...; she further alleges that her husband has taken to drinking only within the past five years, and that his excesses and brutality during the last two years have become unendurable.

Frederick Kinzie, of Schaumberg, Cook County, petitions for the bankruptcy of Michael Gropper and John Weldte, co-partners under the style of Gropper & Weldte, as creditor, for rent, $50, boarding and lodging for employes, $50, and milk furnished, $161.62. They allege as an act of bankruptcy confession of judgment on a note of $...25.78, in favor of John A. Brugger, upon which judgment was entered in the Circuit Court, September term.

Knowles, Cloyes & Co., yesterday, petitioned for the bankruptcy of Brown & Parker; their demand is based on an unpaid account of $250, for teas and merchandise furnished; and on the ... of the goods of the firm being taken under a legal process, issued by Justice Wolf, in favor of Arthur and Patrick O'Neil, such constituting an act of bankruptcy.

The restored cause in the United States Circuit Court, Simmons v. White et al., is an action for the reconveyance of Lots 6 and 7, in Block 9, in the South Branch Addition to Chicago, formerly conveyed as security for promissory notes which have since been satisfied.

The Chicago Elastic Stone Roofing Company having made default in the rule to show cause, the final warrant was issued, yesterday, on the petition of Kingan & Co., of Indianapolis, creditors for $779.

The suits brought by Miss Buchanan, as representative of the stockholders of the Commercial Loan Company, against Collectors Von Hollen, Morrison, and Walsh, in the United States Circuit Court, to restrain them from collecting taxes on their stock, were yesterday dismissed by the complainant's solicitors at complainant's costs.

Subpoenas were issued, yesterday, in the nuisance cases, People v. Schoneman, and James Turner, the Bridgeport pork renderers, returnable at the Criminal Court, on notice to be given.

Those who feel a tender interest in foreclosures of mortgages on land will find food for their mental stomachs in the record of new suits today.

Divorce business was brisk, yesterday;—in the language of the markets, there was an active demand for decrees, and the supply of petitions was good.

Two suits, of $20,000 each, in trespass on the case, were entered in the Circuit Court, yesterday, against Nathaniel S. Bouton, by John Peters and George Hagerty, respectively.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Blodgett.*]

724—Buchanan v. Von Hollen; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 736—Same v. A. L. Morrison; same. 7..—Same v. George Von Hollen. 728—Same v. Jas. ... Walsh; same. —Isaac Simmons v. Eli G. Runnals ...; order to restore cause.

NEW SUITS.

Simmons v. White et al.; papers in restored cause.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

ADMIRALTY—[*Judge Blodgett.*]

...—Geo. M. Williams v. Clarina M. Blake; on motion by libelant, respondent ruled to close proofs by ... 1 next.

NEW SUITS.

Christian Frederickson and Geo. C. Burns, survivors of John Miller, late copartners under the style of ... Frederickson, Miller & Burns, v. scow "Ida A. ...; libel for a repair account of $151.13. Magee ... proctors.

BANKRUPTCY.

...—Leander Rockwell; report of R. L. Latham, ... filed. 1,977—Benjamin P. M. Kimball; ... reports bankrupt entitled to discharge. 2,093—Sneal & Rebanks; supplemental report of provisional assignee filed, and assignee ordered to pay balance due him. 2,132—Taylor & Sammon; order that petitioning creditors file bond of $8,000 to secure Bristol. 2,126—Chicago Elastic Stone Roofing Company; default, and parties adjudged bankrupts; warrant to issue. 2,135—Francis E. Brown and Wm. Parker; petition filed, and parties to show cause on Nov. 4 next. 2,136—Gropper & Weldte; parties to show cause on Nov. 4; Marshal to take and hold property until further orders. 2,093—Sneal & Rebanks; order to assignee to sell property at three months' credit if desired.

NEW BANKRUPTS.

2,135—Francis E. Brown and Wm. Parker, on a petition by Knowles, Cloyes & Co. 2,136—Gropper & Weldte, on the petition of Frederick Kinzie, of Schaumberg, Cook County.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Porter*].

2,511—Comstock v. Butterfield; leave to plaintiff to amend all papers, and proceedings by changing defendant's name to Dinnis G. Butterfield, and making Thomas F. Butterfield party defendant. 3,228—Richards v. Green; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 1,835—Tompkins v. Moffatt; jury to seal verdict. 2,468—Kosten v. Newhall; demurrer to petition sustained.

(Call 42, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, to 65 inclusive.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Gary*].

918—Wright v. Wright; motion of defendant to set aside decree, and for leave to answer, denied; appeal by defendant; bond, $250; and certificate of evidence in 20 days. 257—Shunr v. Hughes; Master's report, and decree of sale. 473—Dunne v. Fox; on motion of complainant, case referred to Scott, to take proof for report, with his conclusions. 279—Tobias v. Ullman; case set for hearing, Jan. 6, 1873. 399—Rettenmaner v. Rettenmaner; default and reference to Scott. 403—Hotchkiss v. Greene; rule on complainant to restore correct copy of bill of review within 10 days. G. N. 41,012—Harris v. Harris; rule on defendant to answer instanter, default, want of answer, and reference to Scott. G. N. 41,010—Roberts v. Roberts; same order. G. N. 41,051—Amos E. v. Jane A. Jillson; same order. G. N. 26,488—Beckwith v. Fisher; dismissed as to Fish, and case set for 7th January, 1873. 262—Williamson v. Redison; demurrer to bill sustained, bill dismissed at complainant's costs, and judgment. 942 a—Casey v. United States Clock & Brass Company; demurrers of Wm. A. Giles and Hall sustained, and demurrers of Russell, Hosing & McKindley overruled, and on motion of complainant leave to amend bill, and rule on defendants to answer amended bill within 20 days, if complainant engross bill now on file within 10 days. Dyer v. Dyer; petition to restore filed, and same to be spread of record, and ordered summons to issue.

NEW SUITS.

41,050—James Forsyth et al. v. James J. Trow; assumpsit, $200; R. W. Scott, attorney. 41,051—Amos v. Jane Jillson; divorce. 41,052—A. M. v. Mathias Best. 41,053—Thomas S. Constantine v. City of Chicago; case, $5,000; C. K. Offield, attorney. 41,054—Grace C. v. Oliver W. Beldon; divorce; habitual drunkenness alleged. 41,055—Max Engels and Samuel Anderson v. Jelte Mulder, J. Bierms, and Lewis Herbel; trespass, $500; O. Mcmness, attorney. 41,056—Ida E. v. Hiram H. Hall; divorce; cruelty; alimony and custody of the children prayed for. 41,057—Gustav Herbig v. John Murz et al.; foreclosure of a trust deed, to secure a loan of $500, on the west 23 feet of Lot 12, in Block 8, Newberry's Addition to the city; Rosenthal & Pence, attorneys. 41,058—Louisa Dyer v. William Dyer; petition to restore decree of divorce. 41,059—Pascoe F. v. Olivia B. Arnold; desertion and insanity. 41,060—Marine Company of Chicago v. John S. Ebert et al.; foreclosure of mortgage on Lot 9, of B. F. Sherman's Lots 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, in Block 9, in the subdivision of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, of lots and blocks in the s ¼ Section 21, Township 39 n., for $4,000. Williams & Thompson, attorneys. 41,061—Williams v. Wolf; appeal. 41,062—Tebbets v. Kellogg; appeal. 41,063—Gregory, Strader, Cooley & Hastings v. Stearns & Goodman; assumpsit, $1,000; Moran & English, attorneys. 41,064—Gregory, Strader & Co. v. William Patrick; assumpsit, $1,500; same attorneys. 41,065—Emily D. v. Alphens J. Hays; divorce; adultery. 41,066—J. W. Butler & Co. v. J. D. Roberison; assumpsit, $1,200; Tilden & Osgood, attorneys. 41,067—Buckley v. O'Brien; appeal. 41,069—Koch v. Griesenbeck; appeal. 41,069—Alexander et al. v. Martin; appeal. 41,070—Suppressed for service. 41,071—John v. Helen Stickler; divorce; desertion; affidavit of non-residence. 41,072—Gallandie v. Blanke et al.; confession of judgment on a note of $500.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Rogers*].

2,366—Hamlin v. German Insurance Company; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 2,367—Same v. Commercial Insurance Company; personal service and default. 2,368—Same v. Pacific Insurance Company. 1,753—Becker v. Lamar Insurance Company; personal service, default, and judgment, $5,534.38. 1,984—Whitney v. Scarlett; personal service and default. 1,973—Sullivan v. Elicken; personal service, default, and judgment for $361.94. 2,301—Same v. Commercial Insurance Company; trial; judgment for $2,073.66. 2,116—Tollman v. Hope Insurance Company; personal service and default. 2,642—Batavia Paper Manufacturing Company v. Chicago *News* Company; leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer, and leave to plaintiff to withdraw special counts on the acceptance, and file bill of particulars this morning. 470—De Witt v. Lippman; verdict, defendant guilty; damages, $300; motion by defendant for new trial. 471—Rink v. City; jury to seal verdict. 960—Bergman v. Myers; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 1,493—Same v. Same; appeal dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 1,861—Hopkins v. Conroy; Court finds damages $100 (debt, $1,030); judgment to be satisfied on payment of damages. 1,874—Welsh v. Dutton; motion by defendant to set aside default. ——Henry Fuller v. J. E. Little; judgment restored and execution ordered.

(Call for Monday—171 to 186, exclusive of 172, 178, and 181.)

CHANCERY—[*Judge Williams*].

263—In the matter of the petition of Joseph E. De Haven; suit dismissed at complainant's costs.

[*Judge Farwell.*]

689—Margaret v. Bernard Hocamp; default set aside and 10 days to answer. 646—Kibbee et al. v. Gibbs et al.; complainants to restore bill within 20 days, or suit to be dismissed. 548—Kantzler v. Hochener; cause referred to Chase, Master, to take proofs and report. 685—Herman v. Carolina Beer; cause heard and decree of divorce.

NEW SUITS.

4,659—John Beutler v. Jacob Materner; trespass; $5,000; Wm. S. Felker, attorney. 4,660—James M. Hopkins and Richard H. Higgins v. James S. Murphy; assumpsit, $500; S. F. Brown, attorney. 4,661—Samuel J. Russell v. Tracey; mechanics' lien on No. 127 South LaSalle street for $1,398.93; H. A. Gardner, attorney. 4,662—Same v. Same; mechanics' lien on No. 184 East Madison street, for $204. 4,663—Russell v. Tracy et al.; narr in debt of $782.70. 4,664—Same v. Same; same; $204. 4,665—John Peters v. Nathaniel S. Bouton; case, $20,000; E. & A. Van Buren, attorneys. 4,666—George Hagerty v. Same; case, $20,000; same attorneys. 4,667—Suppressed. 4,668—City v. Cahill et al.; appeal. 4,669—John Z. Little v. Hy. Fuller; restored papers in the cause; a transcript from the Circuit Court and the Supreme Court. 4,670—Schippers v. Hyatt; appeal. 4,671—James Luckherst v. Eliza Smith; application for a writ of *certiorari* to remove cause from Justice Court. 4,672—John Fitzgerald v. Catherine Fitzgerald; divorce; desertion. 4,673—Jane Condell v. R. J. Hutchinson & Son; case, $25,000; Moore & Caulfield, attorneys. 4,674—Jobson v. Osborn; appeal.

THE COUNTY COURT.

ESTATES—[*Judge Wallace*].

Ira A. Shurtleff; will proven; letters testamentary to widow; bond $10,000.——Nicholas Schneider et al., minors; citation to guardians to show cause as to restoration of files.—Hy. Timm; same order.—Ann Rice; bond of Administrator approved.—Chas. A. Eaton; a further 30 days to restore files.—Jerome Myres; executor's account approved.—Peter Larkin; administration to widow; bond $2,600 approved.—Adolbert Hanske et al., minors; files restored; new bond and guardian's account approved.—Lars Tollesson; administration to Ole Johnson; bond of $2,000 approved.——Julius Breidt; will proved; letters testamentary to Pauline Breidt; her bond for $110,000 approved.——Andrew Lind; L. C. Cooper appointed guardian *ad litem* for minor heirs.——Duncan MacNab; inventory and appraisal approved.——Lorenzo Eldridge; citation to administrators to file final account on Nov. 1.——Eliot W. Rouse et al.; orders sanctioning payments for plumbing and repairs, and inventory approved.——Lyman N. Rouse; inventory, appraisement, award, and selection approved.——Renselaer Coon; administration to Emma R. Coon; bond of $3,000 approved.——Mary L. and Charles A. Smith, minors; guardianship to George H. Laflin; bond of $47,500 approved. ——Thomas C. Smith; files restored; final account of Peyton R. Chandler, and receipt for $23,728.15, balance paid to George H. Laflin, approved; Chandler discharged and estate settled.——Frances Mathilde Eg...; files restored; inventory, etc., approved.

INSANE.

George Sorliman; trial and verdict of insane.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

[*Judge Tree.*]

406—L. Serf; brought in under attachment, adjudged guilty of contempt, and fined $5 and costs. 387—Callahan and Williams; jury trial; verdict not guilty, and discharged. 1..—Godsbell; jury trial; guilty and recommended to mercy; fifteen days in County Jail. 889—Lavin; surety in $300 accepted till next term. 71—Bustlin; recognizance forfeited (Edward Baggott surety). 77—Moore; jury trial; verdict not guilty, and discharged. Barney McGuire; recognizance of James Doyle, in $500, as witness in the case, accepted.

THE ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

YESTERDAY'S BUSINESS.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 25.—The Supreme Court met at 9 o'clock, there being a full bench, and transacted the following business:

MOTIONS DISPOSED OF.

84. Scott, J., said: "This is a motion to reinstate the plaintiff in error in the possession of certain lands. We are of the opinion that the motion cannot be allowed in this Court, if any such power exists it is in the Court below."

77. Thornton, J., stated that some time ago a confession of error was filed in this case. "Now a motion is made to withdraw the confession, and no reason is given, except that notice had been given. The motion is overruled."

325. Walker, J., said: "This is a motion for leave to file the appellee's briefs. The motion will be allowed if the briefs be filed to-day."

344. Sheldon, J., said: "This is a motion for leave to file additional record and further time to file abstracts, and twenty days to file briefs. The motion is granted."

346. Sheldon, J., said: "This is also a motion for further time to file briefs. On the showing made in the affidavits, the motion is granted."

416. The people ex rel. the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company v. Charles Horn et al. Thornton, J., said: ... of mandamus. A demurrer is filed to the petition, which will be regarded as an answer. Leave is given to withdraw the demurrer and to answer the petition during the term, so that the case can be heard at this term, and this day week, next Friday, is given to answer."

384. McAllister, J., said: "In this case the counsel for the respective parties have stipulated with each other to extend the time to file briefs until the middle of November. That being a period beyond which we expect to be examining cases this term, the case will stand continued."

466. E. S. Swimey et al. v. James W. Beard et al. McAllister, J., said: "This is an application to set aside the order of affirmance, based on a stipulation. The motion is allowed, and the case continued."

20. People's Docket. The People ex rel. C. J. Meitsner v. A. M. Edwards. Walker, J., said: "This is an application for a mandamus. The facts disclosed by the petition are, that the Court of Common Pleas of the city of Aurora issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to the Warden of the Penitentiary, to produce the body of a prisoner before that Court for the purpose of being put on trial on a criminal charge in that Court. The Warden declined to obey the writ, on the ground that the Court had no power to require him to produce his prisoner on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The application is for a *mandamus* to compel him to produce the body in that court, at Aurora. If the Court has power, authority, and jurisdiction to issue the writ, the law has armed him with power to enforce his order by an attachment for compelling. We fail to see how we can have jurisdiction in a case of this kind, to compel the Warden to produce the prisoner. We think the authority is in that Court, and that he has ample power to compel obedience to the writ. The *mandamus* will, therefore be refused."

23. People's Docket. The People, etc., v. C. L. Wilson et al, at Lawrence, Chief Justice, said: "In the matter of the information filed several days ago by the Attorney General, in behalf of the people of the State of Illinois v. Charles L. Wilson and Andrew Shuman, the Court has given that matter very mature consideration, and the majority of the Court have decided that a rule should issue against these parties, returnable upon Friday next, to show cause why an attachment should not be issued against them for contempt of court, in consequence of the publication of the article set forth in the information in the Chicago *Evening Journal*, of the 16th day of October. Mr. Justice Breese, Mr. Justice Scott, and Mr. Justice Sheldon do not concur in the action of the majority of the Court. The rule will issue returnable next Friday.

NEW MOTIONS.

Mr. Dickey moved that E. F. Bailey be admitted to practice.

310. Motion to extend time for filing appellee's brief four days.

415. Demurrer withdrawn as to one defence and traverse filed. Mr. Dickey said: "I desire and intend, if my demurrers are sustained to the other defences, to ask for a mandamus on them."

416. Mr. Dickey asked that the answer which the respondent had this morning been granted leave to file, be made a sworn answer, from the fact of the action being one against a corporation. The Court took the question under advisement until to-morrow.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

The Good Work Accomplished by the Society Since July—Public Sentiment Alive to the Necessity of Assisting the Officers.

The Illinois Humane Society has now been fairly in operation for four months, for prior to July the law on the subject was so defective as to tie up the hands of the officers. By the exertions of Senator Dore and others, it was modified at the last session of the Legislature, and, since the amendment went into force, the Society's activity and efficiency have greatly increased. The record kept by the Secretary, at the office No. 599 Wabash avenue, gives an idea of the work which has been accomplished. Since the 9th of July, sixty-five cases have been attended to, of which thirty-three have happened during the present month. Of these cases, fourteen were of abandoned horses, most of whom were shot by the officers of the Society.

In one instance a horse was run over by the cars and lay for twelve hours, and in another a cow was mutilated in a similar way, and left uncared-for by railroad employes or others, for a much longer period of time. The others nearly all related to overworked or abused horses, though the Society has also intervened for the protection of poultry, sheep, and hogs. There is one case not yet settled, where Officer McDonald at the Stock Yards attempted to make a man stop beating a hog with a club. The man mutilated the officer's thumb and drew a revolver on him. He has not yet been arrested. It is often thought best not to carry a case before the Courts, but to resort to expostulations, which have generally proved successful in inducing the offenders to refrain. When they are not amenable to persuasion, the law is resorted to. It is gratifying to be able to state that public sentiment appears to be more and more alive to the value of the work which the Society has undertaken, and that now citizens manifest a readiness to co-operate with it. Numbers call at the office, learn what it proposes to do, and then when cases of cruelty come under their observation, instead of neglecting them, as heretofore, owing to indolence or a lack of time, report them at the office. It is more than likely that next month the good done by the Society will be equal to all it has accomplished up to the present time.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A small brown mare, with lockjaw, but otherwise in good condition, was found near the South Side City Car stables, Twenty-first and State streets, on the morning of Oct. 20. Boys had been riding and abusing her. Any information of party owning the animal will be thankfully received at No. 599 Wabash avenue, or by foreman at South Side City Car stables.

AN ANNUAL FAIR AT CHICAGO.

ODELL, Ill., Oct. 23, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Some time since, it was announced, through the daily papers, that Chicago would, with the assistance of some of its principal merchants, endeavor to have an Annual Fair, similar in its purpose to the one lately held in St. Louis. Whether the idea has been abandoned, or whether it is to be carried out, is what I wish, through your influential journal, to learn. My business takes me through the States of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri; and the continued inquiry is, Why does not Chicago have an Exposition annually? I have met, during the last two months' travelling, men from St. Louis whom I know to have furnished the merchants throughout the Northwest with free passes to St. Louis and return during the Fair, to induce them to make their purchases there. And I will ask my Chicago fellow-travelling men if their sales have not diminished during the last month considerably, in consequence.

Now, sir, this matter must be attended to if we want to improve, or even hold, our Western trade. There is not a merchant doing business in the States I have mentioned but would rejoice to have the opportunity of visiting our new-built city. Therefore, as a Chicago traveller, I do hope our merchants and principal citizens will go heartily into this matter, for there can be no reason whatever why we could not have an Annual Fair as well as any of our neighboring cities. The sympathy and good-feeling of the entire Northwest is with us, and it behooves us to be sparing of no expense to show our customers and friends that, either as an agricultural or a mercantile community, we can make a display unequalled in the United States. Hoping you will give this your kind attention, I am, yours respectfully,

CHICAGO TRAVELLER.

EVANSTON.

Nathan Shepperd's lecture last night netted in the vicinity of $150 for the destitute family for which it was given.

Dr. Edward Eggleston lectures to-night in Lyon's Hall, for the benefit of the Evanston College for ladies. His subject is "Talkers and Talking." The ladies have opened their course sooner than they advertised, as Mr. Eggleston could not be secured on any other night.

The next lecture is on the 11th of November. Edward Hall is to be the lecturer.

California Sunday Train.

The through Pacific express train, for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all other far west points, will leave the Wells street depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at 10:30 a. m., Sunday, Oct. 27. Through tickets *via* Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways will be good on this train.

Star Lecture Course.

Tickets for the Edward Eggleston lectures on Monday and Tuesday evenings, the next entertainment of the Star course, are now announced for sale.

The End of Brunswick.

The name of Brunswick, which for nearly one thousand years past has played so conspicuous a part in the history of Europe, is about to disappear from the list of independent States, and to be incorporated with Prussia, which has already swallowed up Nassau, Hesse, Holstein, and other States whose ancient greatness and importance have departed. What is now known as the Duchy of Brunswick was formerly a powerful State. Under Henry the Lion, it entered upon the terrible struggle which shook the German Empire to its foundations in the time of Fredrick II., and which gave rise to the long and bloody conflict between the Guelphs and Ghibellines. Its Princes have always borne conspicuous parts in the history of Germany. After the separation of Brunswick-Lunenburg from Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel—the former of which, in 1713, became an appendage of the British Crown—the latter was ruled by Dukes noted for their military talents, or their singular eccentricities. One of them was a favorite General of Frederick the Great, and was many years afterward signally defeated by Napoleon at the battle of Jena, where he lost his army, and, after horrible sufferings, his life. His son was the heroic leader of the German rising against Napoleon, in 1809, and fell gallantly six years afterward, at Quatre-Bras.

The next Duke, *Charles*, was ignominiously driven from his principality in 1830, and has since led a roving life, being noted as a collector of costly diamonds. His brother, the present Duke, is a childless old man, of misanthropic habits. He wanted to bequeath the crown of Brunswick to the son of Ex-King George of Hanover, and afterward, to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, whose heir is Prince Arthur of England, so that Brunswick might remain in the hands of the Guelph family. The Prussian Government, however, refused to sanction this arrangement, and another was made, by which the Duke consented to abdicate in the course of a few months, when Brunswick will be incorporated with Prussia.

AN ALLEGED MURDERESS.

The Poisoning of William Litts—His Wife and Her Lover Accused of the Deed—"He Will Turn Up His Toes."

Monticello, N. Y., (Oct. 22) Correspondence of the New York Sun.

The trial of Mrs. Charity Litts, for the murder of her husband, began before Judge P. S. Danforth to-day. Mrs. Litts has been imprisoned, awaiting trial, for over a year. She is 26 years of age. On the 18th of September, 1871, William Litts, after an illness of eleven days, died in the village of North Branch. He was 35 years of age, and had been a farm laborer. His wife, whom he married when she was but 15 years of age, was of the same caste, but said to have been, as may be readily believed from her appearance now, a very handsome girl. Litts was strong and robust, and had never been sick in his life until the fatal illness. Some time before his death, it became known that his wife was very intimate with one John Davis, a young fellow who lived near North Branch on a little farm owned by his mother. Mrs. Litts and Davis attended many dances about the country together, and were in each other's company on every possible occasion. Davis, in confidential moods, often said to companions that Litts was only out of the way he and "Chat" would be all right, as then he couldn't be nosing 'round after them all the time; and that he (Litts) would turn up his toes one of these fine mornings.

On the 7th of September, a year ago, or thereabout, after Mrs. Litts and Davis had been seen in earnest conversation one night near the former's house, she went to the little hamlet of Hortonville, in Delaware County, and, calling at Gardner's store, asked for an ounce of arsenic. The clerk in the store, Henry Gardner, inquired of her what she wanted of the arsenic. Mrs. Litts said that it was not for her, but for a neighbor, one John Peters, who wanted it to poison rats. The clerk sold her the drug, and she returned to North Branch. The following day Litts was seized with violent convulsions and vomiting while at work. He was taken home, and his employer, John Peters, summoned Dr. S. A. Kemp, the village physician. The symptoms led him to treat Litts for cholera morbus, and he left medicine for that purpose.

The doctor was summoned several times to see Litts, and on the 13th he found him very much improved. He says, after the third or fourth time of calling on him, he suspected poison had been used, but thought that he must be mistaken when he saw how Litts was recovering.

On the 14th Mrs. Litts paid another visit to Hortonville, and applied at Gardner's store for a quantity of strychnine, saying, as before, that she wanted it for rat poison. There was no strychnine in the store, and she purchased half an ounce of arsenic. The following day Dr. Kemp was again summoned to attend Litts, who had grown suddenly worse. The doctor found that Mrs. Litts and Davis had called in one Dr. Hall, who had administered some medicine to Litts, and the subsequent developments led to the suspicion that they had made him the instrument of introducing arsenic into the sick man's system. Litts, during his sickness, was attended by neighbors and companions, and to one of these, Joseph Mitchell, he told on the Saturday previous to his death that he was dying, and that "them three are killing me," meaning his wife, Davis, and Dr. Hall.

Davis was at Litts' house during his entire sickness, and whispered consultations between him and Mrs. Litts were of daily occurrence, and when, on Monday, the 18th, Litts died, the suspicion was general that he had been killed by the two. Several neighbors demanded a *post-mortem* examination, which was opposed to the last by both Davis and the wife of Litts. An examination was held, however, on the night of the day Litts died, but the presence of poison was not detected. The strong circumstantial evidence in the case, as adduced at the Coroner's inquest, warranted the jury, however, in finding a verdict to the effect that William Litts had died from the effects of poison administered by Charity Litts, and she was arrested and lodged in jail at Monticello. Davis was subsequently arrested on a warrant issued by a Justice, on the charge of being an accomplice, and they were both indicted at the ensuing term of Court.

Three months subsequent to the *post-mortem* examination by Dr. Kemp, the remains of Litts were exhumed, and the stomach, liver, and other portions sent to Professor Seeley, in New York, for analysis. He reported the finding of 2½ grains of arsenic in the liver and lower entrails. The trial of Mrs. Litts and Davis was postponed from term to term, until this Oyer and Terminer, and to-day the former was taken into court for trial, a separate trial being granted Davis. Mrs. Litts was neatly attired in black, and appeared as unconcerned as if she were a spectator instead of one charged with murder. A jury was summoned with little difficulty, the full number being chosen by 11 o'clock. Mrs. Litts pleaded not guilty, and the attorney for the people, Mr. Reynolds, opened the case.

How Clerical Marriages Were Celebrated Under the First French Republic.

In the days of the French revolution matrimony among priests became very fashionable, when once the ice was broken, and in 1792 one of the high dignitaries of the Church, Monsignor Lindet, Constitutional Bishop of the Eure, entered the holy state. A number of minor ecclesiastics allied themselves to patriot women, and presented themselves at the bar of the Assembly, where a carmagnole was sometimes danced by the newly married couples, and on more than one occasion the Speaker joined the dancers, and footed it on the floor of the House. One of the first priests who took a wife was Jean Claude Bernard, Vicar of the Church of Sainte Marguerite. He married a nun, and presented himself at the bar of the Assembly, where he delivered himself of an oration. "Legislators," he said, "I come with confidence to announce in this august sanctuary of liberty that I have just taken advantage of an imprescriptible right restored to Frenchmen by our immortal Constitution. It is time that the Ministers of the Roman Catholic worship should approach themselves to their holy origin; it is time that they should enter into the ranks of citizens; it is time that they should repair by the example of Christian and social virtues all the scandals, crime, and evils caused by the celibacy of priests; and it is to this end that I have united myself to an honest and virtuous companion," etc.

A Fragment from Spain.

From Once a Week.

At the close of the year 1809, when the victorious English were advancing in all directions towards Madrid, and the hitherto invincible French legions were falling back towards their own frontier, a Spanish farmer, one Jose de Salvador, was captured by a squadron of French Cuirassiers who were covering the rear of Soult's main body.

At that time, as is now well known, the French were accustomed to shoot on the spot every Spaniard taken prisoner with arms in his hands; and the unfortunate farmer, when surrounded by the French, had unfortunately with him his gun, an old-fashioned fowling-piece, with which he had just shot one of his horses, which had an hour before broken his leg while at work in the fields. The Spaniard was at once dragged before Captain Marius de Violles, the commander of the Cuirassiers, and was immediately ordered by him to be hanged on the nearest tree.

The wretched farmer in vain pleaded his innocence. His hands were tied, and he was on the point of being executed, when the sound of a horse galloping was heard in the distance; and in a few moments a beautiful girl was seen coming towards the party at full speed.

She galloped into the midst of the French, and, dismounting and rushing towards the Captain, implored him to spare her father. But, alas! all in vain—the Captain was inexorable; and in a moment the unfortunate farmer was no more.

His daughter, who had watched the proceedings with a firm gaze, after she had found all her entreaties of no avail, then turned to Captain de Violles, and snatching one of the pistols from his belt, shot him through the head; and then, jumping on her horse, was already at some hundred yards distance before the thunderstruck Cuirassiers could remount to pursue her.

A volley from their carbines only had the effect of increasing her distance, and it was more than an hour before the French reached the farm where she lived, and found it barricaded on all sides.

They called upon the inhabitants to surrender, but a storm of bullets was the only reply they received from the desperate inmates.

At last, after firing without result for some minutes, the Cuirassiers were on the point of retiring, when the doors of the courtyard of the farm were suddenly thrown open, and a large body of the servants of the estate, headed by the young lady, charged the Cuirassiers.

These being attacked unawares, and having expended the whole of their ammunition, were, after a desperate fight, slain to a man, but not before they had killed more than thirty Spaniards, and had severely wounded the gallant girl who had fought bravely at their head. She, however, after a long illness recovered, married happily, and one of her sons has lately, after being for several years one of the leading men in his country, perished by the hands of assassins, regretted by all his countrymen.

We allude to the late Don Pablo de Gomez, the news of whose fate in Cuba has so recently reached us.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The stage-coach is being largely reintroduced into travel to and from London.

—One young man estimates $700 as what he spent for bouquets and carriages last season. He is not going out any this winter.

—Dr. Rosseau, a miser, died recently in Paris, leaving $12,000 a year to be divided between his housekeeper and cook.

—A father living in Titusville, who has two or three very courtable girls, place a notice on his front door the other night, which read: "Shut down for thirty days. No stove in the parlor, and but one lamp."

—A lady in Marseilles has sued a hair-dresser for 2,000 francs' damages. He had offered to dye her brown hair red, and, in consequence of his operations, it turned violet. She was obliged to have her head shaved.

—Massachusetts has a sensational case of two young men who carelessly spit tobacco-juice out of a window on a lawyer's tall hat, and were fined each $20 and one-half the costs, with the alternative of sixty days in jail. They have appealed.

—The barbarous custom of piercing ladies' ears for earrings is rapidly being abolished. Several very ingenious arrangements for fastening in these articles of jewelry without the usual surgical operation are now sold at the jewelry shops, and are very extensively worn.

—The Chief Engineer of the London Fire Department testifies that he has never known a solid wooden post to be so burned through as to lose its bearing before a fire could be put out; and believes that timber is better for building than either iron or stone, as now used.

—Professor Lapham, of the United States telegraph service, has published a report on the forest fires last year. He believes that all our prairies were originally wooded, and that they have been cleared wholly by fire, which, he says, destroys everything on and in them, except the roots of the buffalo-grass. Since this is so, it follows that the land is perfectly well adapted for timber-growth. If trees are planted and protected, they will flourish.

—Lovelace, in "Clarissa Harlowe," lays it down as a rule that, to study the character of a woman, you should "first find out what books she reads;" and Joseph Le Maistre, to show that Voltaire was habitually careless on the subject of accuracy, went through his library and pointed out the numerous incorrect editions contained in it.

—The British revenue from all sorts of taxation, for the year ending on the 30th of September, amounts to $387,308,275, which includes $16,500,000 from an increased income tax imposed last year. But, independent of this, there is an increase of $15,000,000 on the returns from customs, excise, stamps, post office, and other sources. It is a pleasant thing for the Minister of Finance to have so large a suplus as this, and it will come in at the right time when $15,000,000 in gold has to be paid over to the United States, in compliance with the award of the Alabama Claims Arbitrators at Geneva.

—A lady of an Eastern city was riding in a street-car the other day, the only other occupant being a tall, lank gentleman, with cadaverous countenance. The lady was dressed in deep mourning, and her fair and interesting face looked out from a shadowy veil. After riding a block or two, the gentleman edged up to her quietly, and said, "Lady!" She did not understand him at first, and did not look around, supposing that he was talking to himself. "Lady," said the firm, deep voice. She turned around, and met the full gaze of the cavernous eyes. "Lady," said the speaker, coming an inch nearer, his eyes looking sympathizingly at her black attire; "lady, *wouldn't you like something in the tombstone line?*" The car-strap was pulled, a veil let down, and the lady vacated the car, with a lurking smile on her face.

—During the Premiership of Mr. Seward, it was his habit, nearly every year, to seek relief from the arduous cares of state in the society of his friends and acquaintances at Auburn. Upon one occasion, toward the close of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, he delivered a public address to them, and in that pleasant vein of banter which so frequently marked his private utterance, said: "It is a peculiarity of the people of Auburn, which I always think of with pleasure, that they are ever thoughtful in youth and serene in old age." While the remark in itself had no special claim to recollection, the comment of a wag gave it a local immortality. His explanation of the "peculiarity" was this: There is a State Prison and a Theological Seminary in Auburn. The people are "thoughtful in youth" from fear of being sent to either one or the other, and "serene in old age" to think that they have escaped both.

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For further information, apply at the Company's office, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or
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Cuba	Oct. 23	Abyssinia	Oct. 19
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And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130 gold.
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Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.
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J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.
Or to the White Star Line Office, 96 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

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PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS WILL CURE CONSUMPTION, LIVER COMPLAINT, IF TAKEN ACCORDING TO THE DIRECTIONS.

All three of Dr. Schenck's medicines are to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver, and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest, and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and the food will make good blood.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the ducts of the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the pills can do; nothing has ever been invented, except calomel (a deadly poison, which is very dangerous to use, unless with great care), that will unlock the gall bladder and start the secretions of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver complaint is one of the most prominent causes of consumption.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkali in the seaweed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw off the gastric juice that dissolves the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring in the stomach.

The great reason why physicians do not cure consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicine to stop the cough, to stop the chills, to stop the night-sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and, eventually, the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. Schenck in his treatment does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills, or fever. Remove the cause and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has consumption, of course the lungs in some way are diseased, either tubercles, abscesses, bronchial irritations, pleura adhesion exist, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now, the only chance is to take Dr. Schenck's three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will begin to want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

When there is no lung disease, and only Liver Complaint and dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient, without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious complaints, as they are perfectly harmless.

Dr. SCHENCK, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health for many years past, and now weighs 225 pounds, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used his preparations with the same remarkable success. Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless patients wish their lungs examined.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Abbott-Kiralfy troupe. "Three Hunchbacks."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, near Madison. Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau. The French version of "East Lynne."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue and Congress street. Mrs. Oates' Burlesque Troupe, "Fortunio."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Company.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines, between Madison and Washington streets. Variety Entertainment; burlesque, ballet, minstrelsy.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Revival of B. G. Howard's comedy "Saratoga."

NIXON'S—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Maffitt and Bartholomew Pantomime Troupe.

HALSTED STREET OPERA HOUSE—Corner of Harrison street. McEvoy's Hibernicon, and Irish Comedy Company.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, October 26, 1872.

Arbitration is growing unpopular in England. The San Juan award came too soon after the adverse decision at Geneva, and the London *Post* says that it will not improve the relations between England and America.

Justice Nelson is about to retire from the Supreme Court. His place will be filled from New York, probably by Mr. Evarts or Judge Woodward. Senator Conkling is ineligible, as he was a member of Congress at the time the salaries of the Judges were increased.

The Chicago money market continues stringent, bank-deposits are still at a very low ebb, and the ability of the banks to help their customers is very limited, but country bankers in the central part of the State report some improvement in their deposits, and a somewhat easier condition may be expected here soon.

Bismarck says, with regard to the Protectionist reaction in France, and the apprehended repeal of her commercial treaties, that no such retrogression is possible for several years, as the French treaty with Austria, which is very liberal, runs until 1876, and of course until that time equal privileges must be extended to all friendly nations.

About 25,000 horses are disabled in New York and Brooklyn, and dummy engines are to run in their stead on the streets. Among other distinguished sufferers are two of Bonner's valuable horses. No deaths have been traced to the disease. A few horses were affected in St. Louis yesterday.

The "Committee of Seventy," whatever that may be, and the Committee of Fifteen, and the Committee on Elections, furnish a variety of reading matter, this morning, in reference to the Sunday and Temperance questions. They were active yesterday in their endeavors to present addresses and congratulations to the Mayor, but he was not accessible. It is supposed that they will favor him with a few brief remarks to-day.

The United States District Court of Iowa (Judges Dillon and Love), sitting at Des Moines, have decided that the assessment of 80 per cent on the stockholders of the Republic Insurance Company, of this city, cannot be legally collected, said assessment having been made by a committee, whereas it should have been made by vote of a majority of the stockholders at a meeting duly called. This decision dismisses about one hundred cases where suit had been brought against stockholders of the Company in Iowa. It is not likely that a majority of the stockholders will ever order any such assessment, and, if this Iowa decision is sustained, the collection in cases where it is resisted will necessarily be abandoned.

In the trial of Mayor Hall, yesterday, a bill presented for $16,940 was shown to have passed the Board of Audit, of which the Mayor was a member, for $48,900. Keyser, the celebrated plumber, testified that he was told by the Clerk of the Board to add 33⅓ per cent to his bills, and that he had seen bills for $900,000 bearing his (Keyser's) indorsement forged, from which he received nothing. Garvey testified that, upon taking bills to Mayor Hall which covered advances of money to Tweed, and work on the houses of the latter, the Mayor inquired first whether these were Tweed's matters, and then signed them, and that, when once he asked the Mayor if there was danger of prosecution for these irregularities, Mayor Hall replied, "Who is going to do it?"

The attention attracted by the alarming reports of the Horse Epidemic was timely, because it will tend to induce precaution, a resort to preventives, and possibly exemption from the visitation. Certainly it will have secured preparation for sound, sensible, and prompt treatment. The horse community have been treated with far more consideration these past few days, and perhaps a better system of stable care, feed, and ventilation will be the permanent result. THE TRIBUNE has made the best veterinary authorities here and abroad its sources of information, and is able in this issue to present most encouraging intelligence from Toronto, where, according to a distinguished veterinary surgeon of that city, the malady has lost its terrors, and is dying out, after a most wide-spread visitation. The facts seem to be, that, once introduced, the disease is in danger of making its rounds; but if met by skilful and sensible treatment, its worst evil need only be the temporary loss of use of the animals afflicted.

Now that the Emperor Wilhelm has got the San Juan boundary question off his mind, he should turn his attention to the Duchy of Mecklenburg, which is just now engaged in sending her criminals to the United States. The German papers are continually printing accounts of manacled ruffians taken through the streets of Hamburg and Bremen, for transportation to this country. A description of two of these fellows, which appears in a Reuss paper, may possibly stand as a type for the rest: "They were the ——— Sonnewand, who poisoned his wife and attempted to murder his babe, because he wanted to marry another woman, and a farm-laborer who committed highway robbery on nine occasions." We have a plenty of this class already in the country without needing to import from Germany, and if the Kaiser wants to confer a real favor upon us, he will give the Duchy of Mecklenburg, which has been up before the German Parliament on several occasions for bad behavior, an opportunity to keep its Sonnewends at home, or, what is still better, instruct the Duchy to hang them. Having a surplus here already, there is no demand for them.

The proprietor and chief editor of the *Evening Journal* were cited to appear before the Supreme Court of the State, at Ottawa, yesterday, in a case of contempt—the offence being the publication of an article criticising the action of the Court granting a *supersedeas* in the Rafferty murder case. The *supersedeas* was granted upon proper grounds. Indeed, it could not have been refused, for it was shown to the Court that the prisoner was not served with a true copy of the indictment against him, nor furnished with a list of the panel of jurors selected to try him. At the same time, it may well be doubted whether the Court was brought into contempt by the *Journal* article, or whether any good will come from issuing an attachment against the editors. The law of Illinois regarding contempt ought to be brought into conformity with the law of the United States. Under the latter, attachments for contempt, against persons not officers or suitors can only be issued for some overt act committed in the presence of the Judge. Judges Breese, Scott, and Sheldon, dissented.

The Chicago produce markets were dull yesterday, and breadstuffs were generally lower. Mess pork was inactive, and nominally unchanged, at $14.50 cash, and $12.75 for seller December. Lard was quiet and steady, at 7⅝c for old or new, and 7⅝@7¾c seller December. Meats were quoted at 5c for shoulders, 8¼@8⅜c for short ribs, and 8⅝@8½c for short clear, all 15 to 20 days in salt. Highwines were quiet but strong, at 89c per gallon. Lake freights were active and 1c lower, at 15c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was dull, and again easier. Wheat was moderately active at ⅜c decline, closing at $1.03 cash; $1.07¼ seller the month; and $1.05¼ seller November. Corn was rather more active, and declined ¼@⅜c, closing firmer at 30c seller the month, and 29⅞@30⅛c seller November. Oats were more active, but ¼@½c lower, closing at 20@20½c for regular, and 20¼@20⅜c seller November. Rye was in fair demand, and steady at 51c for strictly fresh receipts. Barley was active, and ½c higher, closing at 63½c for No. 2, and 48c for No. 3. There was very little demand for hogs, and the market was again weak and lower. Sales dragged at $4.10@4.40. The cattle market was dull at yesterday's prices. Sheep were fairly active, but a shade lower.

Of late, the San Juan Island, or northwest boundary dispute between England and America, decided yesterday in our favor, has been overshadowed; but in the Polk and Dallas campaign it was the dividing line between parties, and gave the Democrats their famous cry, "54-40 or fight." The Administration which was carried into power on that issue is said to have drafted a declaration of war against England, which was fortunately never issued. Mr. Buchanan, Polk's Secretary of State, settled the matter by a compromise on parallel 49, in which the great mistake was made of allowing the Hudson Bay Company to retain jurisdiction within our territory. American emigration at once set into Oregon, and the agents of the Company threw every obstacle in its way, sometimes resorting to violence to intercept the industrious Yankees, whose saw-mills would replace beaver dams, and whose farms would drive away fur-bearing animals. No claim was made to the Island of San Juan before 1853, when a sheep-farm was established there, and the whole Archipelago asserted to be English soil. At one time, the difficulty between the Americans, under Captain Pickett, who led the famous charge at Gettysburg, and the English officials, bordered on bloodshed. At the suggestion of General Scott, the two Governments, pending the settlement of the dispute, entered into joint military occupation of the island. It has now become our property by the decision of Emperor William. It is a fertile island, containing 40,000 acres. So nutritious is the pasture that mutton raised upon it is remarkable for a peculiar delicacy of flavor. There are productive fisheries, and coal and limestone quarries. It has 400 inhabitants, 200 of them soldiers.

The man Davenport, whose conduct as United States Commissioner in New York is attracting so much attention, has a history, which is furnished by the Cincinnati *Commercial*. His recent conduct in the arrest, imprisonment, and refusal to try Mr. Heinrich, a citizen of New York, is, perhaps, one of the most arbitrary cases of an abuse of authority on record. J. D. Davenport held, during a part of the war, the rank of Lieutenant on Ben. Butler's military staff. He was then 19 years old, and was Butler's Secretary and Assistant Provost-Marshal. He was, like his chief, imperious, arrogant, and arbitrary. He seemed to take a special delight in cruelty. He had control of Ben. Butler's famous "bull-pen," on the James River, and he kept it full of prisoners,—Union soldiers. The cruelties endured in that stockade prison have been frequently told by the sufferers. It was even more dreaded than the Libby or Andersonville. He was a successful imitator of Butler in the infamous treatment of every person brought before him as a prisoner, or charged with offence. Hanging by the thumbs was one of the gentle persuasives which he used, as Provost Marshal, to make persons confess the guilt with which they were accused. Bodily torture was part of his discipline. He retired from the army with Butler. Later, he was appointed United States Commissioner in New York City. As a civil officer, he has resumed, to a great extent, his mode of procedure as Provost-Marshal. As a civil magistrate, he assumes the arbitrary power of the military policeman. The personal liberty and other legal rights of the citizen find no respect from Mr. Davenport. Whoever is responsible for retaining him in his place as Commissioner, should, in the name of public decency and public justice, have the man forthwith dismissed from office.

The Portland *Advertiser*, a Grant paper of considerable ability, offers itself as an exponent of the intestinal reform movement of which the Springfield *Republican* gave an inkling a few days since. The *Advertiser* tells some pretty plain truths, but we judge that its own standing in the party is more likely to be called in question than the reforms which it demands are likely to be acceded to. In its issue of Oct. 21 it says:

> Both parties have been compelled to make some concession to the growing demand for a reform tariff, a sound currency, a purified Civil Service, and an end of exceptional legislation for the Southern States. But upon these topics there is a difference of opinion which is opening wide seams in both the old parties. The gulf which separates the Camerons and Butlers from the Adamses and Welles, yawns also between the Hunkers and the Young Democracy. On the one side is a stolid satisfaction with the old political ways and notions; on the other, an enthusiastic belief that better ways are possible, and a resolute determination to find them. The signs of irrepressible conflict multiply on every hand. Now it is Senator Hamlin, who, turning uneasily in his seat, grumbles that he is "sick of the name of Civil Service Reform." Again, it is the veteran editor of the *Tribune*, who takes occasion to announce himself as "a ferocious Protectionist." Or it is Wendell Phillips, demanding new measures of coercion to restrain the no longer rebellious Southern States. Or it is Secretary Boutwell, sneering at Mr. Wells' instructive array of statistics. In the demoralized and defeated Democratic party we find the same jealousies. It is notorious that, during the recent canvass in this district, Mr. Clifford received only a half-hearted support from the Hunker element of his party, while many of the bluest of the blue-bellied Democrats were actually conspiring against him. What do these things mean? They mean clearly that the Democratic party is already in the throes of dissolution. They indicate no less clearly, that the Republican party in Congress, under its present leadership, is in serious danger of becoming a conservative, obstructive party. If the new combinations of conservative and of progressive elements should come about in accordance with these indications, we shall find the reactionary Republicans reinforced by the Hunker Democrats, just as the Democrats were reinforced by the Silver Gray Whigs sixteen years ago. And when that time comes, there will be a real Reform party which will deserve respect in the outset and will surely command victory in the end. Such a party cannot be contrived in back parlors, or set agoing in packed conventions; but if a Republican Congress should now fail, through negligence or set purpose, to perform the legislative work that is needed, it will come, and come to stay.

THE SUNDAY BEER QUESTION.

The meetings held on Thursday evening by the friends and opponents of Sunday lager-beer were temperate and rather conciliatory in tone, though showing no lack of firmness on either side. The most notable event at the German meeting was the discomfiture of Mr. A. C. Hesing, who was not allowed to take any prominent part in the proceedings. Whether this proceeded from the fact that Mr. Hesing was regarded as an indiscreet advocate of German ideas, or from the belief that his course in the premises is governed and controlled by mere party considerations, is immaterial. He was essentially rebuffed by his own countrymen. At the two temperance meetings, which were addressed by Rev. Mr. Parkhurst, Rev. Robert Collyer, and Rev. W. A. Bartlett, there was no disposition evinced to encroach upon German customs, or to wage war against so harmless a fluid as lager-beer. The denunciations of the speakers were exclusively directed against "intoxicating drinks." On the whole, there seems to be no danger of any conflict other than that of opposing lawyers in the courts of justice.

It should be steadily borne in mind that the object sought in the recent law and order movement was to check the rapid increase of crime, growing out of the use of intoxicating liquors, on a day when there was a great deal of leisure for drinking them. If the law is to be enforced, it should be done with that distinct object in view. If it can be shown that the beer-saloons are disturbers of the public peace, that they breed crime, and that the beer sold in them is intoxicating, then should the law be enforced against them. But these are charges which have never been alleged against them. In all the meetings which have been held, we have not observed that the most radical advocate of temperance in the abstract, or the most urgent counsellor for the enforcement of the Sunday law, has ever charged that beer is intoxicating, or that the drinking of it has led to crime. It is possible that a man who drinks beer may commit a crime, just as it is possible for a man who drinks water or coffee, but the fact of intoxication does not exist in the one case more than the other. The man who commits the crime would have done it just as quickly without the beer as with it. The man who commits a crime under the influence of whiskey, and other poisonous adulterations, in the majority of cases would not have done so but for the intoxication and delirium produced by them. To charge, therefore, upon the beer-saloon what belongs to the whiskey-shop, and to enforce the law in such a wholesale manner as to close the former for the offences of the latter, is to trample needlessly upon the personal rights of one-half the people of this city, who make beer a daily beverage, and have done so from youth up, and of thousands of others to whom it is not so much a necessity and habit of life as it is innocent pleasure. Until it can be shown, therefore, that beer is an intoxicating liquor, which leads to the commission of crime and endangers the safety of the community, it is folly to attempt to suppress it,—unless the real object is to enforce Sunday observance irrespective of intoxication and crime, in which case it would be as well to enforce the Sunday law against the street-cars, and omnibuses, and railways also.

But while on the one hand there is a palpable opportunity for discrimination in the enforcing of the law, there is an equal opportunity for discrimination, and for the exercise of common sense on the part of the Germans. It is plainly their duty, as citizens, to recognize the great increase of crime in this city, and to do their share in suppressing it, equally with all other nationalities. They will not act wisely if they allow themselves to be misled by rash leaders into the display of sectional feeling. They will strengthen their cause by keeping within the bounds of law and order. Processions which disturb the public peace, or demonstrations of a riotous order, may irreparably injure them, and turn public sentiment against them. The present movement is not a sectional one. It grows out of no antipathy to the Germans, or any disposition to invade the rights which they share in common with other people. It is simply and purely a question of suppressing crime.

OUR DEAR FRIEND, THE HORSE.

Human nature is so constituted that it does not thoroughly appreciate what it possesses until there is danger of losing it, and does not find out all its good qualities until it is forever gone. Grave-yards attest the truth of this in memorial panegyric and monumental audacity. Our virtues seem to be made of such fugitive and intangible stuff that they entirely escape notice until the possessor dies, at which time they are first published to the world upon the marble pages of the cemetery,—a volume seldom read, and more seldom believed when it is read. Constant use and familiarity engender constant abuse and contempt. Some people live together in marriage for many years, holding cat-and-dog relations to each other. Suddenly, one of them dies, whereupon the survivor discovers that he or she has met with a great loss, and no mourning is black enough to symbolize the overpowering grief for the beloved defunct, who, when alive, had no appreciable value, either financial, connubial, or otherwise.

Perhaps the most striking instance of this perversion, or, it may be, eccentricity, of human nature, has been developed by the sudden appearance and rapid spread of the horse-catarrh, influenza, epizootic, or whatever other name it may be known by among veterinary surgeons, horse-connoisseurs, and horse-jockeys. If any domesticated animal in the whole range of brute creation has reason to complain, it is the horse. The cat has no greater troubles in its life than the danger of occasional bootjacks, which rarely if ever hit the mark. The dog's greatest sorrow grows out of the perverted use of tin-kettles by young children. The mule is of that heroic mould which scorns pain, and puts sorrow to flight with one kick of its agile hinder hoof. The cow and the ox are, almost without exception, kindly cared for and housed, and lead good easy lives. The horse, however, who is the superior of them all in nobility and usefulness, and is absolutely indispensable in daily life, is the victim of frequent maltreatment. Any sort of stabling is good enough for him. No amount of work is too heavy. Shoe-pegs and oat-husks will do for his eating, and if, under such circumstances, he slackens in his work from fatigue or bad temper, the next thing in order is to beat him unmercifully. He must neither expect favor, mercy, or rest, but drudge along uncomplainingly, until he is incapacitated for further work, and then he is turned out to die, perhaps of starvation.

The horse-disease, however, has made its appearance, and suddenly every horse-owner who has been accustomed to abuse his animal, now that there is a prospect of losing him, discovers that he is a dear friend, a noble creature, deserving of the kindest consideration and most touching care. It is painfully ludicrous, the amount of pity and the tenderness of treatment which is now bestowed upon him. Street-car companies, which have used their horses as if they were made out of cast-iron, which have put them under the rein and whip of stupid and cruel drivers, which have overworked them to twice the amount of labor of which they are capable, are now absolutely overwhelming in the delicacy of their attentions. A horse of ordinary appreciation must be filled with astonishment to find a first-class breakfast set before him instead of his customary indigestible mess; a day's work proportionate to his strength, with an opportunity to rest; blankets provided for him that he may not take cold; and, at night, a palatable supper, a clean stall, and plenty of fresh water and pure air. As nothing is the matter with the horse at present, and as he cannot be aware that the atmosphere is threatening him with catarrh, one can easily imagine the anxiety he must feel at this alarming change in his treatment. The danger to a horse of sensitive nature, one who has not had all his finer feelings blunted by drudgery and cruelty, is a peculiar one. He may die of the catarrh if he takes it, and he may die of astonishment at the delicate attentions and distinguished consideration of which he is at present the recipient. The omnibus horses are in the same category. It must puzzle them to understand why they are not driven and beaten as usual. And so on through the whole list. The ugliest two-legged brute in the city, who has made his horse the daily victim of his cruelty and rage, all of a sudden has a sneaking idea that his animal is a noble, honest, faithful creature, deserving the most friendly regard. He never thought of this when there was no danger; but, now that he may lose him any moment, there is no limit to his appreciation of his horse, except its money value. It is evidently a good time for horses just now, and, for the first time in the history of horses since Caligula conferred the consular dignity upon his steed and made the lictors show him obeisance, it is a blessed thing to be a horse. But in this sudden outpouring of human kindness, this universal effervescence of sympathy, this more than fraternal regard, we conceive there is a danger greater than that of catarrh, and, in the interests of this long-suffering and much-abused animal, we admonish his owners not to carry the thing too far and kill him with kindness. Our correspondent has suggested, in addition to the general remedies, canton flannels, in which to wrap him, and another is out in favor of Turkish baths. At this rate, we shall soon have ginger-tea, oatmeal-porridge, female nurses, bouquets for the sick-room, "lucid sirops tinct with cinnamon," dry toast, Cologne-water, and hair-mattresses, which would be a manifest unkindness to the horse. We have no disposition, however, to disparage what the horse-owners are doing. We hope it will not prove a mere spasm of selfishness, but that it will continue long after the danger of catarrh has passed away. At the same time, the facts suggest the question: If the horse in Chicago is deserving of this humane and considerate treatment merely because the horses in Toronto and other places have been taken sick, why he is not always deserving of it?

MR. FERGUSON ON RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

Our present railroad system, and its effects upon the productive interests of the country, were the subjects of a paper read before the National Board of Trade by Mr. R. H. Ferguson, of Troy, some of whose statements we reproduce, without, however, guaranteeing their accuracy. For the last five years, the average charge for carrying 100 pounds, fourth-class freight, from Toledo to New York, has been 45¼ cents: for a bushel of 56 pounds, 26 cents; from Chicago to New York, for 100 pounds, 56 4-5 cents, for a bushel 31 4-5 cents; from St. Louis to New York, for 100 pounds, 66¼ cents; for a bushel, 37¼ cents. The average of all these charges was for 100 pounds, 59¾ cents, for a bushel, 33 4-10 cents. From the six interior competing points—Mattoon, Decatur, Pana, Terre Haute, Keokuk, Dubuque—the average charge was 71 cents for 100 pounds, and 39¾ cents for a bushel. But other charges are to be added, since the farmer must move his grain from his farm to the interior station, when it comes to some one of the points named above. This additional cost is from 15 to 25 cents, according to distance, and makes the cost of moving grain from the three chief cities named above 99¾ to 109¾ cents for 100 pounds, and 54 6-10 to 60 2-10 cents for a bushel; and from the six interior points makes it 53 2-3 cents a bushel. As corn at these points brings only 15 or 20 cents a bushel, the Western farmer sells three or four bushels to pay the freight on one. Three quarters of the Western farmers' product is given to the railroads to carry the other quarter to market. Can you be surprised, asks Mr. Ferguson, that—

> the Western farmer is unable to pay the interest on his mortgaged farm? Was ever a people taxed by King, Emperor, or despot three-quarters of their productions? Does not the query force itself upon the minds of all intelligent persons, If continued, where will it end? The tendency is toward consolidation among all through lines, so as to crush out all competition and permit two or three railroad kings to dictate to the people how much they shall pay for their food, fuel, and clothing. Already the railroad system of our country (comprising over 50,000 miles and fast increasing) is in the hands of half a dozen men, who can to-morrow morning telegraph orders from their headquarters that will raise the barrel of flour you buy at noon 25 per barrel, the pork you buy 1 and 2 cents per pound, the beef you eat the same, the coal you burn $1 a ton, every bushel of grain in the country 2, 3, 5, and 10 cents per bushel, putting into their purses millions of dollars before night, to the disadvantage of every man, woman, and child, and to the benefit alone of half a dozen millionaires.

Mr. Ferguson shows next what is the actual cost to the railroads of the service for which they charge so extravagantly. By the testimony of a prominent official in the Iron Mountain Railroad, of the President of the Virginia Central, and of the Superintendent of the Schenectady Locomotive Works, it is shown that a ton can be hauled one thousand miles at an actual outlay of $2.63⅓, all expenses, time, labor, interest on cost of road and equipment included. But the charges for that distance have been $13.28 between St. Louis and New York, and $11.36 between Chicago and New York. Further, this actual cost of $2.63⅓ a ton is for transportation under bad management. Calculations based on the accounts of the New York Central and the Erie Railways show that, with proper management, a saving of one-half could be effected, reducing the actual cost of freight from the Mississippi to New York to $1.31⅝ a ton. This would be a saving of 30 cents a bushel from St. Louis, and 24½ cents from Chicago.

The remedy which Mr. Ferguson proposes is to have the railway business of the country done for the people, at cost, by the people. This to be done, not through the agency of the Government, but through the National Board of Trade. This, we may remark, will be possible when the National Board of Trade owns the railroads, and not before.

POLITICAL.

Hendricks, Brown, and Koerner are announced to speak at Decatur, Ill., the 30th.

—As the Philadelphia election-returns are scrutinized, every one is found to have been "doctored" in the same way. For instance:

SEVENTH WARD.	TRUE VOTE.		RETURN.	
Div.	*Hartranft.*	*Buckalew.*	*Hartranft.*	*Buckalew.*
Tenth	176	122	276	22
Twelfth	154	149	254	49
Total	330	271	530	71
Majority	59		459	

—"J. Ross Dubs," says the Philadelphia *Press*, "has declared for Grant." Good heavens! We wouldn't have had it to happen for worlds.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—The canvass in Virginia becomes more active as the campaign closes, and the Liberals are undismayed at the defiant threats of the Grant party to carry the State. Among those most actively on the stump for Greeley, are: Governor Walker, Thomas S. Bocock, B. Johnson Barbour, T. S. Flournoy, Edward Pendleton, Bradley T. Johnston, and Alex. H. H. Stuart.

—The Grant candidate for Congress against James Brooks, of New York, is Adolph O. Dung!

—It was too good to be true that even one district of South Carolina had elected a white man and a Liberal to Congress, but the telegraph for two days reported the election of ex-Governor Benjamin F. Perry, who now, however, appears to have been beaten.

—The Grant managers do not put an O'Conor ticket in the field in Pennsylvania, because, they say, "Greeley cannot, in any event, carry the State." But an O'Conor ticket has been launched in Vermont with all the formalities. Is the Vermont vote in danger?

—The Washington *Patriot* does not agree to the policy of electing Colfax, or Browne, or any other Republican, to the United States Senate, over Morton, by the aid of Liberal votes in the Indiana Legislature. It says:

> As a matter of choice, we prefer to see Radicalism illustrated by the Mortons, Camerons, Chandlers, Nyes, and that class of corrupt demagogues and violent agitators, than by another set like Frelinghuysen and Buckingham, who, while professing Christian principles and conservative ideas, vote the extremest measures, and swallow the bitterest pills without a change of muscle. The former defended every act of the Administration; and the latter, with his gold spectacles on, could discover nothing but purity in the New York Custom House.

—Luther Gordon, of Brockport, is the Liberal candidate for Congress in the Rochester (N. Y.) District, *vice* Southworth, declined.

—The Liberals, who have over 30,000 white votes in South Carolina, and who let the 80,000 blacks fight over the spoils in the recent State election, have now put a ticket in the field, and will add their numbers to the Greeley vote in November.

—Only ten of the old members of the Indiana House of Representatives were re-elected.

—The St. Louis *Republican* says of the author of the Osceola (Ark.) disturbance:

> C. B. Fitzpatrick, a young lawyer of Arkansas, a candidate for the Legislature, and the leader of the blacks in the late war in Mississippi County, escaped from his pursuers, went to Memphis, was interviewed, told his story of the troubles, and made a sensation. Now he says he intends to go and see Governor Hadley and give himself up for trial. This is all there is about Fitzpatrick, except that he was for a time Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Arkansas, and is now 26 or 27 years old.

—The powers at Washington wanted the friendly aid of Governor Reed to "fix things" for the election in Florida, and Reed wanted the scalps of his enemies in Federal office. On this basis, various new appointments were made by the President, and the Governor was in high feather. Now, however, having exhausted his own appointing power in the matter of election-officers, the Governor is dismayed to see his old enemies walk into office once more. The President, being appealed to, says the political situation was greatly misrepresented by Governor Reed and his friends, and that he doesn't know who to rely upon in Florida.

THE LOCAL CAMPAIGN.

Hon. Fred. Hassurek to Speak this Evening—Other Announcements—Candidates for the Office of Alderman—Candidates of the "Committee of Seventy."

The Hon. Frederick Hassurek, of Cincinnati, will speak this evening in German, at Seramore Hall, corner of North avenue and Church street. The Germans will undoubtedly give their distinguished countryman a reception worthy of him and them.

Colonel John O'Mahoney, of Fenian fame, called at the Liberal Headquarters yesterday.

Governor Palmer is expected to speak in this city next Saturday evening.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Liberal meetings will be held this evening at No. 415 Archer avenue (Sixth Ward); No. 314 West Twenty-second street, near Centre avenue (Seventh Ward); No. 251 Blue Island avenue, corner of Twelfth street (Eighth Ward); northwest corner of Chicago avenue and Bush street (Nineteenth Ward). Good speakers will be in attendance at all these meetings. There will also be a mass meeting at the Cottage Grove Wigwam, which will be addressed by Hon. Thos. J. Turner. The independent voters of the Seventh Ward will meet this evening at No. 113 West Sixteenth street, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Alderman.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Liberal County Campaign Committee—Thomas Lonergan, President; David A. Gage, Treasurer; C. T. Hotchkiss, Secretary; Redmond Sheridan, John C. Dore, D. S. Hammond, D. O. Skelly, M. C. Hendrickson, James H. Bonfield, William McKindley, J. J. Whitehouse, Nelson Monroe, C. J. Shields, William Strank, F. A. Hoffman, Jr., D. C. Eddy, H. E. Hamilton, St. Clair Sutherland, Daniel Booth.

ALDERMANIC.

The following are the names of all the candidates for Aldermen now in the field:

LIBERAL.

Wards.	Candidate.	Wards.	Candidate.
1	Philip Conley	11	P. Kehoe
2	C. H. Swain	12	—— ——
3	Peter Wolf	13	—— ——
4	—— ——	14	Wm. Tuttle
5	Paul H. Dennis	15	—— ——
6	John Kramer	16	M. Franzen
7	P. J. Hickey	17	Geo. Biennis
8	M. B. Bailey	18	John McCaffrey
9	James O'Brien	19	Jas. B. Sullivan
10	C. C. P. Holden	20	John T. Corcoran

REPUBLICAN.

Wards.	Candidate.	Wards.	Candidate.
1	W. H. Richardson	11	T. T. Verlier
2	F. W. Warren	12	A. F. Miner
3	G. H. Sidwell	13	Avery Moore
4	David Coey	14	B. Quirk
5	Peter Daggy	15	J. Vant Woud
6	M. Schmidt	16	Peter Mahr
7	—— ——	17	L. Schaffner
8	—— ——	18	Thos. Cannon
9	—— ——	19	Thos. Dougall
10	D. W. Clark, Jr	20	G. A. Busse

INDEPENDENT.

Wards.	Candidate.	Wards.	Candidate.
5	A. H. Pickering	9	Pat. Rafferty
7	P. McClowry		Thos. Dalton
8	Pat. Carroll		Frank Lalar
	Daniel Scully	17	F. A. Hoffman, Jr
16	L. Proudfoot	20	Ed. Keogh

THE TEMPERANCE TICKET.

The Committee of Seventy will support Mr. Reno, the Republican candidate for Police Commissioner from the West Side, and will probably put a third candidate in the field for the same office from the North Side. The Legislative tickets on the South and West Sides will be examined, and the men most in favor of enforcing the Sunday laws will be sustained by the Committee. On the North Side a new Senator and Representative will be put in the field.

The following candidates for Aldermen will be supported: First Ward, W. H. Richardson; Second, F. W. Warren; Third, G. H. Sidwell; Fourth, David Coey; Fifth, A. H. Pickering; Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Wards, no nomination; Twelfth, A. F. Miner; Thirteenth, Avery Moore; Fourteenth, B. Quirk; Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth Wards, no nominations.

VERY "PERSONAL" INFORMATION

Yielding to a vigorous public demand, a mode of imparting personal information highly popular in certain localities is hereby adopted. It was originated in a newspaper, some time deceased, by a gentleman of strictly temperate habits and an unwritten history. The personals given may be considered the best of their kind; as

Hiram Jones, of Naperville, picked his teeth on the steps of the Blenis House, yesterday.

Brigadier General O'Bannon, of Blue Grass, took his pre-Adamite Bourbon from a siphon house, yesterday, at Burke's Hotel.

Mr. George R. Groby, of Duluth, Arctic Circle, kicked off the bed clothes at the Briggs House last night, cursing his dreams and the excessive heat of this tropical clime.

Prof. Eleazer Snowflower, of Evanston, decanted the rosy at dinner at the Gardner House, yesterday afternoon, and thought himself unobserved.

Swipes, of the Sherman House dine, yesterday, grated a wooden nutmeg over a pale yellow Tom and Jerry for Deacon Lemuel Smithers, of Hartford, Conn.

Mr. L. B. Roberts, of Cape Cod, persuaded himself outside of one fish ball at the Sherman House yesterday.

Simon Camden, Esq., clerk of one of the sawmills at Oshkosh, and one of "the boys" of that city, is stopping at the Barnes House. The resinous odor of the piny woods exhales from his garments as he flits along Canal street.

E. S. Smith, of Burlington, Iowa, threw his leg over the back of a chair, in silent contentment and after-dinner bliss, at the Gardner House, yesterday.

Finkenblower Sniggleworthy, of Cincinnati, inscribed the cabalistic characters of his name upon the inky pages of the Sherman House register, yesterday. The blooming Passett handed him the pen, and red as a rose is he.

Percy de Vere Boggs, of Boggs Hall, Stoke Poggis, Yorkshire, England, sniffed ironically, and cried hysterically "No lavender," as he inserted himself between the sheets of the Briggs House, last night.

When the *Daily Falsifier* was laid by his plate, yesterday, at the Grand Central, Hon. Erastus Corning, of Wyoming Territory, plaintively asked the dusky attendant to try and get at the "nub" of the jokes with the nut-crackers.

Hon. Ebenezer Androscoggin, of Kennebunk, fractured the Maine liquor law at the bar of the Tremont House, last evening. "All taps is wanting," said the distinguished ———.

Personal.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: You have permitted the use of your columns to certain chemists, who spent their venom against the Board of Health, ——— house men, and everybody else who, at ——— or other, fell in disfavor with them, ——— quest the privilege of a small space, for the purpose of doing justice to one who has been innocently disgraced, in being called a ——— drunkard.

Mr. A. Des Landes, whom Dr. J. M. ——— accused of being constantly under the influence of liquor, has been in our employ for nearly a year, and has always proved himself reliable, efficient, and trustworthy, and, above all, perfectly sober, and we have no hesitancy in leaving in his charge the management of one of our factories. Yours respectfully,

STEIN, HIRSH & CO.

THE CHURCH.

Alumni Institute of Chicago Theological Seminary.

The exercises of the Alumni Institute of the Theological Seminary closed last evening with a lecture by Prof. Hyde, on "Philosophy of Beauty." The exercises of the day commenced with a "Praise Meeting," conducted by Rev. C. F. Clapp. The hours from 9 to 11 a. m. were occupied in the consideration of Shakspeare's "Richard III." Selections were read from the play by Revs. Atkinson, Bush, Lawdon, ——— and Daniels. A fine essay was read by Rev. ——— C. Simmons, on the "Character of Richard III.," speaking of his physical defects, intellectual power, and moral corruption.

This was followed by an essay from Rev. J. A. Cruzan on "The Tragedy as a Whole," in which he spoke of both the defects and virtues of the play, making it, as a whole, a grand composition.

As the "Layman" failed to appear, according to the appointment in the programme, the last hour was occupied in the transaction of business.

Professor Bartlett suggested to the Alumni that they adopt some plan for a yearly appropriation by them to the Seminary library, as the demands for money in other directions were so great that the institution could not, for the present, appropriate money to this purpose. Acting on this suggestion, the Institute authorized Professor Bartlett, the President of the Institute, Rev. C. A. Fowle, and the Programme Committee for the next meeting, Rev. J. A. Cruzan, to appoint a committee of one to correspond with the Alumni in reference to the matter, and collect from each the sum he is willing to give to the library.

AN AWFUL FALL.

A frightful building accident occurred at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at Adsit's building, on South Clark street, between Lake and Randolph streets. Three men, named P. Nichols, Charles Rutherford, and Daniel ———, were engaged in hoisting heavy roof-timbers with a small derrick, on the the third floor. The guy ropes holding the machine in place parted, owing to the strain upon them, and the derrick fell through a hatchway, carrying the man along with it. The height of the fall was from the third story to the basement. Rutherford had a leg broken in two places, and was badly injured internally. The man Daniel (his surname could not be ascertained) was fearfully shaken up, and had several bones broken. These two were taken to the County Hospital. Their recovery is deemed impossible. Nichols was severely but not fatally injured about the head. He was removed to his home, at the corner of Milwaukee avenue and Indiana street. It is reported that another workman, name not given, was struck by the derrick, and had his chest crushed in and three ribs broken.

PERSONAL LIBERTY.

The Personal Liberty League has issued the following circular to its members:

SIR: A general meeting of the members of the Personal Liberty League will be held on Monday, Oct. 28, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Orpheus Hall, southwest corner of ——— and Lake streets, for the purpose of perfecting a campaign ticket to be supported by the League, and making the necessary arrangements for the coming election. Please invite such of your friends as favor our cause, when an opportunity of joining the Association will be afforded. Your personal attendance is demanded under the penalty of expulsion from our Society. By order of the Executive Committee.

L. LOOSE, Secretary.

MASONIC.

In the Masonic Temple, Chicago, on the 25th inst., at their Annual Assembly of Super-Excellent, Royal and Select Masters of the Grand Council of the State of Illinois, the following were duly elected and installed as officers for the ensuing year:

Grand Puissant—George E. Lounsbury, Mound City.
Deputy Grand Puissant—John F. Burrell, Springfield.
Grand H. of T.—Wilbur F. Bromfield, Tuscola.
Grand P. C. of W.—Edward Blackshaw, Urbana.
Grand Captain of Guard—L. R. Jerome, Princeton.
Grand Conductor—J. J. French, Chicago.
Grand Chaplain—Rev. Henry G. Perry, Chicago.
Grand Recorder—James H. Miles, Chicago.
Grand Treasurer—Charles Fisher, Springfield.
Grand Sentinel—A. B. Robinson, Springfield.

LADIES' CHRISTIAN UNION.

An adjourned meeting of the Woman's Aid Association was held at the rooms of the Ladies' Christian Union, No. 97 West Randolph street, yesterday, and the following officers unanimously elected:

President—Charles E. Culver.
Vice Presidents—Mrs. Dr. A. N. Arnold, Mrs. Moses Smith, Mrs. Wm. B. Doggett.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. D. F. Groves.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. E. G. Hall.
Treasurer—Mr. George Scoville.
Financial Board—Rev. C. D. Helmer, J. V. Farwell, J. H. Swan, Murry Nelson, D. A. Jones, J. F. Gillette, Mrs. A. A. Carpenter, Mrs. J. R. Young, Mrs. Hoag, Mrs. Wm. Clarke.

The sentiment of the meeting was enthusiastically in favor of pushing forward the work for which the Association was formed.

The attention of the clergymen of the city is called to the recent changes which have resulted in this organization, and the requests already sent to the churches by the Ladies' Christian Union, for representatives on the Board, renewed.

Committees were appointed to nominate members for the vacancies on the Board, and to plan the immediate work of the Association.

The next meeting will be held at the same place on Thursday, Oct. 31, at 3 p. m.

Horrible Balloon Adventure.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DEKALB, Ill., Oct. 25.—A horrible balloon accident happened here to-day. Through some mismanagement the balloon started upon its upward career before the aeronaut entered the basket. One rope, which was attached to the machine, became entangled around the leg of a man, named McMann, a resident of this place, and before he was able to free himself from the coil, the balloon had carried him up fully 100 feet. At this giddy height he released himself and climbed into the basket. The balloon kept on in its upward course, and when it had reached an elevation of 400 feet, the involuntary aeronaut jumped out. His death was simultaneous with his reaching the earth. The balloon took fire shortly afterwards and was quickly consumed.

Important Legal Decision.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Ia., Oct. 25.—The United States District Court, Judge Dillon and Judge Love on the bench, now in session here, decided yesterday a case brought by the Republic Insurance Company of Chicago against one of the stockholders in this State, to recover the 80 per cent assessment of unpaid stock. The decision was adverse to the company, on the ground that a Committee of the company had no right to order any assessment, unless so authorized by the stockholders themselves. This virtually dismisses over one hundred cases in this court at the company's cost. The rest of the cases were continued but will undoubtedly be abandoned.

Oysters, Oysters.

We are now receiving daily by express our celebrated "Square Brand Oysters," universally recognized by the public as among the most reliable goods of the kind ever offered in this market. The rapidity with which they have gained favor throughout the entire Northwest readily attests their superior quality. The city trade is supplied daily from our wagons. All country orders promptly filled by F. J. Ruth, Nos. 85 and 87 South Canal street.

E. H. Hutchinson.

E. H. Hutchinson, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, is selling choice Baltimore oysters at the following prices: $1.50 per gallon, 40 cents per quart, 35 cents per can. New York, Providence River, and Shrewsbury oysters received daily by express. The best place in the city for steamed oysters.

MURDERED.

A Chicago Sailor Shot Dead by ——— While Making the Passage of ——— Canal.

On Thursday last the officers of ——— Savings Bank, No. 80 East Van ——— received a communication, dated ——— Coroner Conines, of Welland Co——— giving brief particulars of the mur——— their depositors, named John Crave——— was a member of the crew of the sc——— Oak, of Oakville, Canada, and was ——— his Captain while passing through ——— Canal. The Coroner does not st——— which led to the murder, or give th——— occurrence, but the tone of his le——— the supposition that the crime wa——— measure, unprovoked, and was com——— the middle of last week. The per——— promptly arrested, and is now confi——— ndian jail. Aided by the obliging o——— bank, a reporter of THE TRIBUNE h——— in gaining all the information possi——— ing Craven, his movements in this ——— relatives. He was a Scotchman, ab——— of age, and bore the reputation of ——— offensive and industrious sailor. ——— city he boarded at No. 165 South ——— a resort for men of his calling. ——— known of him there, however, excep——— haved himself decently, and was not ——— addicted to any of the follies which ——— nally indulge in. When he took his ——— on the trip which ended in his violen——— left no personal effects behind him. ——— relative he had in this part of the wo——— brother, Thomas Craven, one of the ——— schooner Robert Campbell. He fre——— its this port, but he has not been her——— murder of his brother, and it is doub——— yet aware of that terrible event. The ——— the Franklin Bank have endeavore——— him by letter, his receipt of which ——— tirely upon chance. When he arrives ——— balance at the bank in his unfortunat——— name will be handed over to him. ——— endeavored to ascertain the whereabo——— schooner White Oak, the name of he——— and the date of her last departure from ——— but could find no one who possessed t——— information.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Suspended.

Sergeant Charles Rehm, of the Thi——— Police Station, was suspended from ——— evening, preceding his trial on cha——— ferred against him by Superintenden——— burn. His offence consists of an alleg——— tion of the rule relative to the release ——— ers before trial, he having, it is char——— mitted a very respectable man, who w——— tunate enough to be arrested for slight ——— tion, to go to his home after a brief co——— in a cell. The Sergeant bears the rep——— being one of the most capable officers i——— vice, and will doubtless show sensible ——— for releasing the prisoner. Sergean——— fills the vacancy temporarily.

Everything.

Charles D. Hamill and James Van I——— members of our Board of Trade, have ——— from their European tour.

Up to 6 o'clock last evening, 358 alarm——— had been sounded since the fatal one on ——— of October, 1871.

A young lady named Miss Weber, w——— tending a funeral yesterday, was acci——— thrown out of a buggy at the corner ——— street and Clybourne avenue, and had h——— leg broken.

A laborer named John Corcoran, is repo——— missing since Monday evening, by his ——— friends. He received his month's salary ——— evening. When last seen, John was very ——— intoxicated near the corner of Canalport ——— and Fifteenth street.

A painstaking and ingenious comp——— aided by a suffering, but patient, proof-——— combined yesterday to appoint Mr. Zane——— to Judge Gary; the friends of Mr. Lauer——— ain that a mistake has been made by som———

Colonel John O'Mahony, of New Yor——— street, at Burke's European Hotel on Ma——— genuine Irish welcome yesterday he recei——— mirers, who have invited him his friends a——— lectures this evening in Father Mathew H——— subject dear to every son of the Green ——— Ireland's Revolutionary Efforts from 17——— 1872."

The alarm of fire from Box 42, about 5 o——— yesterday afternoon, was false. The alarm ——— Box 371 at half-past 9 o'clock, last evening ——— caused by the breaking out of fire in the ——— ns barn of J. Ragor & Bros., on South C——— It was extinguished before much damag——— been done. Incendiarism is suspected.

Two men, to all appearance honest, hard——— laborers, succeeded in getting rid of a "q——— 50 bill at the clothing store of W. V. Ould, ——— West Madison street, yesterday morn——— The note is undoubtedly one of those rece——— thrown upon the market by a Western or So——— manufacturer, for whom United States ——— tective Lonergan has been searching for s——— time.

Fate of an Estate—A Turfman's Care———

The *Field* newspaper supplies the biograph——— sketch appended:

"The announcement of the death of ——— Charles Hallowell Carew, at the early age of ——— created no little surprise and regret amo——— the numerous circle of friends and acqu——— ances, to whom, when last seen in ——— his stalwart figure and healthy phy——— nomy spoke of freedom from disease a——— length of days. But he had long been ——— bing to a general break-up of the system ——— he had not been seen on a race course, ——— ng any of those haunts where he was ——— well-known figure, for nearly two years. ——— began life more brilliantly than Mr. C——— and, as the owner of Beddington Par——— Epsom, a fine estate, second to none in th——— county of Surrey, with almost unlimited com——— of money, the prospect looked fair enough ——— that voyage where youth is at the prow, etc. ——— fortunately, with many popular qualities ——— hearted and generous to a fault, Mr. ——— Carew was lacking in the one great essential o——— common prudence, and so contrived by lavish ——— expenditure and most unbusinesslike habits, ——— squander his ample fortune and leave his patri——— mony to strangers. Entering the army at a——— early age, after a year or two in an infantry ——— regiment he exchanged into the Second Lif——— Guards, and in 1849 commenced a turf career ——— which terminated in the break ——— down of Delight almost in the ——— moment of victory, in the Chester Cup of 1859. ——— That was about the best horse Mr. Carew eve——— had—perhaps, indeed, the best of his year, and ——— might have won the Derby if he had been ——— Saccharometer was his next best ——— though he gave 12,000 guineas for Yellow Jack ——— to Gardner, the former could but get second to ——— Fazioletto in the Two Thousand, second to Ell——— ington in the Derby, second to Ode Act in the ——— Chester Cup, and second to Rogerthorpe in the ——— Goodwood Cup. Mr. Carew was fond of steeple-——— chasing, and won the Liverpool in 1852 with Miss ——— Mowbray. Other great cross-country performers ——— he had, too—British Yeoman, Shakespeare, ——— Bartolvin, etc.; and, going back for a moment ——— to the flat, we must not forget how near, in ——— connection with his friend Lord Poulett, he was ——— landing the Cambridgeshire with her in 1865, ——— when she was only beaten by a neck by Garde——— vore. Fortune—that is, turf fortune—did not ——— smile on him often, it must be confessed, and ——— the large expenses of a stud, hunting and shoot——— ing, of which he was passionately fond, com——— bined with habits of careless profusion, pre——— pared the way for the inevitable end. Soon the ——— broad acres and the stately avenues of Bedding——— ton melted away. We believe nothing was left ——— at last, as poor Mr. Carew died at Bologne, on ——— the 17th of September, with scarcely a sixpence ——— that he could call his own. It was a sad end for ——— one who had entered upon life blessed with all ——— that is commonly supposed to make life worth ——— living."

Bohemia.

Some interesting information on the conflic——— between the German and Czech nationalities in ——— Bohemia is contributed by a German of Prague ——— to the Cologne *Gazette*. During the last twenty ——— years, he says, the German element in Prague, ——— and, indeed, in the whole of Bohemia, has "lost ——— ground to a frightful extent." Up to the year ——— 1848, "the Czech language was only spoken by ——— the uneducated masses; every Czech who had ——— any pretension to higher culture, spoke German. ——— Even peasants in Czech districts used to send ——— their children to be educated in German villages, ——— so as to give them the earliest opportunity of ——— learning German. "Now, on the other hand, ——— every educated Czech strives to speak his own lan——— guage only, and Czechish professors are doing ——— their utmost to develop the national idiom so as ——— to make it capable of expressing all modern ideas. ——— When the national movement first began the agi——— tation was conducted by means of newspapers ——— and pamphlets in the German language, while ——— now there are far more Czech than German pa——— pers in the country. In Prague Czechs and ——— Germans look upon each other as enemies; they ——— do not meet in society, and have as little commu———

venom against the Board of Health, slaugh- house men, and everybody else who, at one time or other, fell in disfavor with them, and we request the privilege of a small space, for the purpose of doing justice to one who has been innocently disgraced, in being called a perpetual drunkard.

Mr. A. Des Landes, whom Dr. J. M. H[illegible] accused of being constantly under the influence of liquor, has been in our employ for nearly a year, and has always proved himself reliable, efficient, and trustworthy, and, above all, perfectly sober, and we have no hesitancy in leaving in his charge the management of one of our factories. Yours respectfully,

STEIN, HIRSH & CO.

THE CHURCH.

Alumni Institute of Chicago Theological Seminary.

The exercises of the Alumni Institute of the Theological Seminary closed last evening with a lecture by Prof. Hyde, on "Philosophy of [illegible]anity." The exercises of the day commenced with a "Praise Meeting," conducted by Rev. C. [illegible] Clapp. The hours from 9 to 11 a. m. were occupied in the consideration of Shakspeare's "Richard III." Selections were read from the play by Revs. Atkinson, Bush, Lawdon, Reed, and Daniels. A fine essay was read by Rev. H. Simmons, on the "Character of Richard III," speaking of his physical defects, intellectual power, and moral corruption.

This was followed by an essay from Rev. J. A. [illegible]uzan on "The Tragedy as a Whole," in which he spoke of both the defects and virtues of the play, making it, as a whole, a grand conception.

As the "Layman" failed to appear, according to the appointment in the programme, the last hour was occupied in the transaction of business.

Professor Bartlett suggested to the Alumni that they adopt some plan for a yearly appropriation by them to the Seminary library, as the demands for money in other directions were so great that the institution could not, for the present, appropriate money to this purpose. Acting on this suggestion, the institute authorized Professor Bartlett, the President of the Institute, Rev. C. A. Fowle, and the Programme Committee for the next meeting, Rev. J. A. [illegible]uzan, to appoint a committee of one to correspond with the Alumni in reference to the matter, and collect from each the sum he is willing to give to the library.

AN AWFUL FALL.

A frightful building accident occurred at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at Adsit's building, South Clark street, between Lake and Randolph streets. Three men, named P. Nichols, [illegible]ries Rutherford, and Daniel ——, were engaged in hoisting heavy roof-timbers with a derrick, on the third floor. The guys holding the machine in place parted [illegible] to the strain upon them, and the derrick [fell] through a hatchway, carrying the men along with it. The height of the fall was from the [third] story to the basement. Rutherford [had] a leg broken in two places, [and] was badly injured internally. The man Daniel (his surname could not be ascertained) was fearfully shaken up, and had several [bones] broken. These two were taken to the [County] Hospital. Their recovery is deemed impossible. Nichols was severely but not fatally [injur]ed about the head. He was removed to his [home], at the corner of Milwaukee avenue and [illegible] street. It is reported that another [man], name not given, was struck by the [derric]k, and had his chest crushed in and three [ribs] broken.

PERSONAL LIBERTY.

The Personal Liberty League has issued the following circular to its members:

A general meeting of the members of the Personal Liberty League will be held on [Monday], Oct. 28, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the [illegible] Hall, southwest corner of [illegible] and [illegible] streets, for the purpose of perfecting a [campa]ign ticket to be supported by the League, and making the necessary arrangements for the [comin]g election. Please invite such of your [friends] as favor our cause, when an opportunity [of joi]ning the Association will be afforded. Your [person]al attendance is demanded under the penalty of expulsion from our Society. By order of the Executive Committee.

L. LOOSE, Secretary.

MASONIC.

[At] the Masonic Temple, Chicago, on the 22d [inst.], at their Annual Assembly of Super-Excellent, Royal and Select Masters of the Grand [Counc]il of the State of Illinois, the following [were] duly elected and installed as officers for the [ensui]ng year:

Grand Puissant—George E. Lounsbury, Mound City.
Deputy Grand Puissant—John F. Burrell, Springfield.
Grand I. M. of T.—Wilbur F. Bromfield, Tuscola.
Grand P. C. of W.—Edward Blackshaw, Urbana.
Grand Captain of Guard—L. R. Jerome, Princeton.
Grand Conductor—J. J. French, Chicago.
Grand Chaplain—Rev. Henry G. Perry, Chicago.
Grand Recorder—James H. Miles, Chicago.
Grand Treasurer—Charles Fisher, Springfield.
Grand Sentinel—A. B. Robinson, Springfield.

LADIES' CHRISTIAN UNION.

An adjourned meeting of the Woman's Aid Association was held at the rooms of the Ladies' Christian Union, No. 97 West Randolph street, yesterday, and the following officers unanimously elected:

President—Charles E. Culver.
Vice Presidents—Mrs. Dr. A. N. Arnold, Mrs. Moses, Mrs. Wm. E. Doggett.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. D. F. Groves.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. E. G. Hall.
Treasurer—Mr. George Scoville.
Financial Board—Rev. C. D. Helmer, J. F. Eberhart, H. Swan, Murry Nelson, D. A. Jones, J. F. [illegible], Mrs. A. A. Carpenter, Mrs. J. E. Young, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Wm. Clarke.

The sentiment of the meeting was enthusiastic in favor of pushing forward the work for which the Association was formed.

The attention of the clergymen of the city is called to the recent changes which have resulted in the organization, and the requests already made to the churches by the Ladies' Christian Union for representatives on the Board is renewed.

Committees were appointed to nominate members to fill the vacancies on the Board, and to plan the immediate work of the Association. The next meeting will be held at the same place, Thursday, Oct. 31, at [illegible] p. m.

Horrible Balloon Adventure.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible], Ill., Oct. 25.—A horrible balloon accident happened here to-day. Through some mismanagement the balloon started upon its upward career before the aeronaut entered the car. [One] rope, which was attached to the [car], became entangled around the leg of a [man nam]ed McMann, a resident of this place, [before] he was able to free himself from the [rope]. The balloon had carried him up fully 100 [feet]. At this giddy height he released himself and fell into the basket. The balloon kept [its u]pward course, and when it had reached [a heig]ht of 400 feet, the involuntary aeronaut [fell o]ut. His death was simultaneous with [his stri]king the earth. The balloon took fire [aft]erwards and was quickly consumed.

Important Legal Decision.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[DES MOI]NES, Ia., Oct. 25.—The United [States D]istrict Court, Judge Dillon and [illegible] Love on the bench, now in session, decided yesterday a case brought by [the Re]public Insurance Company of Chicago [against some] of the stockholders in this State, to [collect] 80 per cent assessment of unpaid [stock]. The decision was adverse to the company, on the ground that a Committee of the [stockholders h]ad no right to order any assessment, [unless a]uthorized by the stockholders themselves. This virtually dismisses over one hundred suits in this court at the company's cost. [illegible] the cases were continued but will [probabl]y be abandoned.

Oysters, Oysters.

[We are n]ow receiving daily by express our celebrated Square Brand Oysters, universally [pronounced] by the public as among the most re[liable] [illegible] of the kind ever offered in [this m]arket. The rapidity with which [they hav]e gained favor throughout the Northwest readily attests their quality. The city trade is supplied from our wagons. All country orders [are f]illed by F. J. Ruth, Nos. 85 and 87 [illegible] street.

E. H. Hutchinson.

[Hutch]inson, corner of Wabash avenue and [illegible] street, is selling choice Baltimore oysters at the following prices: $1.50 per gallon, 40 cents [and 50 c]ents per can. New York, Providence, and Shrewsbury oysters received daily by express. [The be]st place in the city for steamed oysters.

MURDERED.

A Chicago Sailor Shot Dead by His Captain While Making the Passage of the Welland Canal.

On Thursday last the officers of the Franklin Savings Bank, No. 80 East Van Buren street, received a communication, dated the 18th, from Coroner Conines, of Welland County, Ontario, giving brief particulars of the murder of one of their depositors, named John Craven. The man was a member of the crew of the schooner White Oak, of Oakville, Canada, and was shot dead by his Captain while passing through the Welland Canal. The Coroner does not state the cause which led to the murder, or give the date of its occurrence, but the tone of his letter leads to the supposition that the crime was, in a great measure, unprovoked, and was committed about the middle of last week. The perpetrator was promptly arrested, and is now confined in a Canadian jail. Aided by the obliging officer of the bank, a reporter of THE TRIBUNE has succeeded in gaining all the information possible concerning Craven, his movements in this city, and his relatives. He was a Scotchman, about 27 years of age, and bore the reputation of being an inoffensive and industrious sailor. While in this city he boarded at No. 165 South Market street, a resort for men of his calling. But little is known of him there, however, except that he behaved himself decently, and was not particularly addicted to any of the follies which sailors usually indulge in. When he took his departure on the trip which ended in his violent death, he left no personal effects behind him. The only relative he had in this part of the world was his brother, Thomas Craven, one of the crew of the schooner Robert Campbell. He frequently visits this port, but he has not been here since the murder of his brother, and it is doubtful if he is yet aware of that terrible event. The officers of the Franklin Bank have endeavored to reach him by letter, his receipt of which depends entirely upon chance. When he arrives here the balance at the bank in his unfortunate brother's name will be handed over to him. Our reporter endeavored to ascertain the whereabouts of the schooner White Oak, the name of her Captain, and the date of her last departure from this port, but could find no one who possessed the desired information.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Suspended.

Sergeant Charles Rehm, of the Third District Police Station, was suspended from duty last evening, preceding his trial on charges preferred against him by Superintendent Washburn. His offence consists of an alleged violation of the rule relative to the release of prisoners before trial, he having, it is charged, permitted a very respectable man, who was unfortunate enough to be arrested for slight intoxication, to go to his home after a brief confinement in a cell. The Sergeant bears the reputation of being one of the most capable officers in the service, and will doubtless show sensible reasons for releasing the prisoner. Sergeant Moore fills the vacancy temporarily.

Everything.

Charles D. Hamill and James Van Inwagen, members of our Board of Trade, have returned from their European tour.

Up to 5 o'clock last evening, 358 alarms of fire had been sounded since the fatal one on the 9th of October, 1871.

A young lady named Miss Weber, while attending a funeral yesterday, was accidentally thrown out of a buggy at the corner of Hine street and Clybourne avenue, and had her right leg broken.

A laborer named John Corcoran, is reported as missing since Monday evening, by his anxious friends. He received his month's salary on that evening. When last seen, John was very much intoxicated near the corner of Canalport avenue and Fifteenth street.

A painstaking and ingenious compositor, aided by a suffering, but patient, proof-reader, combined yesterday to appoint Mr. Zaner clerk to Judge Gary; the friends of Mr. Laner maintain that a mistake has been made by some one.

Colonel John O'Mahony, of New York, is [stopping at] Burke's European Hotel on Madison [street]. [illegible] yesterday he received a [number of callers], who have [illegible] his friends and admirers [illegible] this evening in Father [illegible] Hall. He [lectures on a] subject dear to every son of the Green Isle: "Ireland's Revolutionary Efforts from 1798 to 1872."

The alarm of fire from Box 42, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was false. The alarm from Box 371 at half-past 9 o'clock, last evening, was caused by the breaking out of fire in the omnibus barn of J. Bagor & Bros., on South Canal. It was extinguished before much damage had been done. Incendiarism is suspected.

Two men, to all appearance honest, hard-fisted laborers, succeeded in getting rid of a "queer" [$5] bill at the clothing store of W. V. Ould, No. [illegible] West Madison street, yesterday morning. The note is undoubtedly one of those recently thrown upon the market by a Western or Southern manufacturer, for whom United States Detective Lonergan has been searching for some time.

Fate of an Estate—A Turfman's Career

The Field newspaper supplies the biographical sketch appended:

"The announcement of the death of Mr. Charles Hallowell Carew, at the early age of 43, created no little surprise and regret among a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances, to whom, when last seen in public, his stalwart figure and healthy physiognomy spoke of freedom from disease and length of days. But he had long been succumbing to a general break-up of the system; he had not been seen on a race course, or among any of those haunts where he was such a well-known figure, for nearly two years. No man began life more brilliantly than Mr. Carew, and, as the owner of Beddington Park, near Epsom, a fine estate, second to none in the county of Surrey, with almost unlimited command of money, the prospect looked fair enough for that voyage where youth is at the prow, etc. Unfortunately, with many popular qualities, warm-hearted and generous to a fault, Mr. Carew was lacking in the one great essential of common prudence, and so contrived by lavish expenditure and most unbusinesslike habits, to squander his ample fortune and leave his patrimony to strangers. Entering the army at an early age, after a year or two in an infantry regiment he exchanged into the Second Life Guards, and in 1849 commenced a turf career which terminated in the break-down of Delight almost in the moment of victory, in the Chester Cup of 1858. This was about the best horse Mr. Carew ever had—perhaps, indeed, the best of his year, and he might have won the Derby if he had been in it. Saccharometer was his next best; for which he gave 12,000 guineas for Yellow Jack [illegible], the former could but get second to [illegible] in the Two Thousand, second to El[illegible] in the Derby, second to Ode Act in the [Goodwood] Cup, and second to Rogerthorpe in the [Goodwood] Cup. Mr. Carew was fond of steeple-chasing, and won the Liverpool in 1852 with Miss Mowbray. Other great cross-country performers [he had], too—British Yeoman, Shakespeare, [illegible], etc.; and, going back for a moment [on the f]lat, we must not forget how near, in [connec]tion with his friend Lord Poulett, he was [to winn]ing the Cambridgeshire with her in 1865, [when sh]e was only beaten by a neck by Gardevisure. Fortune—that is, turf fortune—did not smile on him often, it must be confessed, and the large expenses of a stud, hunting and shooting, of which he was passionately fond, combined with habits of careless profusion, prepared the way for the inevitable end. Soon the [illegible] and the stately avenues of Beddington [illegible]. We believe nothing was left [illegible], as poor Mr. Carew died at Bologne, on the 11th of September, with scarcely a sixpence he could call his own. It was a sad end for [one who] had entered upon life blessed with all [that is] commonly supposed to make life worth living."

Bohemia.

[Some] interesting information on the conflict between the German and Czech nationalities in Bohemia is contributed by a German of Prague to the Cologne *Gazette*. During the last twenty years, he says, the German element in Prague, and, indeed, in the whole of Bohemia, has "lost ground to a frightful extent." Up to the year 1848, "the Czech language was only spoken by the uneducated masses;" every Czech who had any pretension to higher culture, spoke German. The peasants in Czech districts used to send their children to be educated in German villages, so as to give them the earliest opportunity of learning German. "Now, on the other hand, every educated Czech strives to speak his own language only, and Czechish professors are doing their utmost to develop the national idiom so as to make it capable of expressing all modern ideas. When the national movement first began the agitation was conducted by means of newspapers and pamphlets in the German language, while now there are far more Czech than German papers in the country. In Prague Czechs and Germans look upon each other as enemies; they never meet in society, and have as little communication with each other as possible. During the last few years there has been a remarkable split in the Czech party, but it has scarcely been felt among the great body of its members, and is attributed solely to the mutual jealousy of some of the Czech leaders." Both the "Old Czechs" and the "Young Czechs" equally hate the German element, and, although they often violently attack each other, they always unite when the Germans are opposed to them. The German party at one time hoped to form an alliance with the "Young Czechs," and by their aid overcome the "Old Czechs," and their feudal and clerical friends, but this was soon found to be a mistake. Sladowsky and Gregr, the "Young Czech" leaders, were ready enough to resist the policy of the "Old Czechs," Palacky and Rieger, but they would not do this if the Germans were to derive any advantage from it. The "Young Czechs" and their organ, Narodni Listy, are liberals and friends of Poland, while the "Old Czechs" (represented in the press by the Pokrok and the Politick) are Panslavists and allies of clericalism and feudalism; but both are agreed on the vital question of defending their nationality against German encroachment, and restoring it to its old historical position. The political discipline and organization of the Czech party are excellent, while the Germans, who are for the most part traders and manufacturers, "show only too often a dangerous indolence in political matters." At Prague it is the Jews who are the most active champions of the German cause, though both in Jewish and in Christian society the adoption of Czechish or German opinions is not unfrequently regarded as "a matter of taste." There are many families in which one brother is an ardent Czech, and the other an equally ardent German. "The able editor of the Narodni *Listy*, Dr. Gregr, is the son of a German mother and a Czech father. Dr. Bruna, editor of the official Prager *Zeitung*, is also the son of a Czech father and a German mother; yet the former is a leader of the Czech party, and the latter a champion of the Germans. Such cases are to be met with by thousands.

THE BAPTISTS.

The State Anniversary at Clinton.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Iowa, Oct. 25.—The morning exercises of the Baptist anniversary were begun by prayer meeting of one hour.

The annual reports of the Treasurer and Secretary of the Union for ministerial education were read. They show that $609 were paid out, and that there are about $500 in the Treasury. Ten students are now being assisted. Messrs. Smith and Currier were re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.

Rev. Mr. Robinson read a discourse on the necessity of an educated ministry.

The report of the Secretary of the State Convention showed that there are twenty missionaries now in Iowa, all whom make excellent reports of the work done. Meetings have been held, money raised, churches established, Sabbath schools organized, conversions, etc. An appropriation was made of $200 for the services and expenses of the Secretary; also sufficient to pay the quarterly indebtedness to missionaries.

At a meeting of the Sabbath School Union it was voted to raise the salary of the Missionary in the State schools.

The Executive Committee was directed to apportion the amount each school is to raise, on a basis of $2,000 gross. Individual pledges were received of some $300.

The prospect now is that Rockwood will begin the missionary work by the 15th of next January. This object excited great interest in all, as the Baptist Sabbath School work in Iowa has been languishing for years for lack of such officers.

In the evening the Baptist State Convention was formally opened by a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Burton, of Scott County.

Rev. Lamb, Pastor of the city Church, welcomed the Convention.

The weather continues beautiful. Large numbers have attended.

Jerusalem.

From the Pall Mall Budget.

A commercial report of Jerusalem cannot fail to excite interest even in uncommercial bosoms. Among the reports from her Majesty's Consuls on the manufactures, commerce, &c., of their consular districts which have lately been issued, is one by Consul Moore on the trade and commerce of Jerusalem for the year 1871. Looking at the document from a mercantile point of view, it cannot be said that the account given is [as] cheering as could be desired. Jerusalem, [commer]cial or industrial, is one of the least commercial [illegible]. The principal imports from [illegible] cities. The principal [illegible] are cotton goods, United Kingdom bales, of the aggregate value of £18,000 [illegible] £20,000, woollen goods, hardware, etc., and about 100 packages of colonials of the total value of £6,500. From Austria and Germany woollen and silk goods, hard and glass ware, and timber, estimated at £25,000; from France, colonials, woollen and silk manufacture, hardware, leather, wine and spirits, £18,000; and from Russia, flour, £3,500. In the coasting trade rice is largely imported from Egypt. The exports are olive oil and grain, the staple products of the district is cotton is grown in the Nablus district. It is raised from the native seed, is of inferior quality, and is chiefly exported to Marseilles. The population of Jerusalem is estimated at 18,000, of whom about 5,000 are Mahommedans, 8,000 to 9,000 Jews, and the rest Christians of various denominations. The chief native industry is the manufacture of soap and what is called "Jerusalem ware," consisting of chaplets, crucifixes, beads, crosses and the like, made principally of mother-of-pearl and olive wood, and sold to the pilgrims, who annually resort to the Holy City to the number of 6,000 to 8,000. No mines are worked, although the escape of Jerusalem from the hands of "promoters of companies" is little short of miraculous; for it is known that sulphur, bitumen, and rock salt are found on the shores of the Dead Sea, but security and capital are all wanting, and so long as these are absent the probable wealth to be extracted from these regions will remain unavailable. The employment of the people is almost wholly agricultural and pastoral. A German colony, inspired by religious convictions, and numbering about 200 souls, has replaced the American colony at Joppa. A similar colony has settled at Caiffa. The carriage road between Jaffa and Jerusalem remains unfinished, while the completed portions are not kept in proper repair. No coaches run on it, nor is there any likelihood of their doing so. The road to Jericho and the Jordan has been repaired at the cost of "a private lady." The other roads of the district are of a wretched character. With these improved, more complete security established against the predatory Bedouin tribes inhabiting the outskirts of the district, and certain administrative reforms whereby encouragement would be given to bring under cultivation the vast and fertile plains now only partially tilled, there can be no doubt that [illegible] could support a population many times larger than its present scanty and poverty-stricken inhabitants.

The Heiress of Walter Scott.

From a letter by Justin McCarthy.

There's (at Abbotsford) the study in which the great romancist wrought; there's the faded old arm chair of leather in which he used to sit; there's his library he filled with the books he so loved; here are the historic spears, and swords, and corslets, which he delighted to collect around him. Yonder is the full length painting of the much loved son, who kept the great name of Walter Scott for so short a time before the living world. All the race are gone now but a great granddaughter—a girl of nineteen—and she is a Roman Catholic—(think what Walter Scott would have said to such a family prospect!) and perhaps when she marries the name will wholly pass away. Sir Walter's grand-daughter, the last survivor of the family, married Mr. Hope, a great Parliamentary lawyer and a Roman Catholic, and he, inheriting Abbotsford through her, took the name of Scott in addition to his own. Mrs. Hope Scott died many years ago, leaving the one daughter I have mentioned. Mr. Hope Scott married a second wife, who also died. Thus there are two of Sir Walter's dearest hopes unfulfilled. He hoped to found a great broad-spreading family, and a name identified with vigorous Protestantism, and the line has run down to one girl, and she is a devout Roman Catholic. Well, all these thoughts and many others render a visit to Abbotsford rather a melancholy pilgrimage, with all the glory of the memories that cling forever round the house.

Discoveries at Rome.

Anne Brewster's Letter to the Boston Advertiser.

Though it is the dead season of Rome, so far as society is concerned, the month of August has been full of interest in the matter of buildings and excavations. Nearly every day has brought its portion of excited news of discoveries of strange sarcophagi, valuable inscriptions, fine fragments of sculpture, and the levelling of the slope of Mount Palatine under the Velia has seemed to let loose any number of little ends of promises for the disentangling of the archæological skeins of the Forum and Palatine. In a fortnight all the grassy slope between the arches of Titus and Constantine will be cleared away. The part already excavated looks like a miniature Pompeii; there are ruins of baths, broken walls, and pavements of coarse mosaics. There is also the trace of a small Christian church to be seen; a double aisle, and on some of the marble slabs of its pavement are Christian signs—the palm, the dove and the Greek name of Christ. On Tuesday of this week there was found near the column of Phocas, in the Forum, a large bas-relief in three pieces, sculptured on both sides, which evidently served as a balustrade. On one side is represented a sacrifice; there are fifteen persons in the groups. This sacrifice takes place in front of a rudely-sketched temple. In the left corner is an arch of triumph. On the other side are the sacrificial beasts—a bull and a ram. These are very well executed; some of the persons who have seen them say the bull is as fine in its style as the celebrated lion on the Barberini Palace staircase, which Canova admired so much as to stand and lie in front of when he was modeling his beautiful lions in the monument of Clement XIII. at St. Peter's. This Barberini lion is on the staircase leading to Mr. Story's apartment.

Early in August, Duke Fiano began the repairs of his palace, which is on the Corso and St. Lorenzo, in Lucina. A sarcophagus was found six feet below the ground, covered with a slab of marble; the workmanship is of the best period. This sarcophagus will be opened some time this month, when all the members of the archæological commission are assembled in Rome, and much speculation is indulged in as to its contents. Some important person must have been placed in it, as the Campus Martius burial-place, where it was found, was so exclusive that it required a decree of the Senate to be interred there.

At Monte Citorio, while making the foundations for some building attached to Palazzo Chegi, a fortnight ago, the workmen struck on an ancient black and white mosaic, representing dancing figures. The place is filled with water, thus the mosaic cannot be seen until drained. Early in August a beautiful frescoed room was opened in the foundations of the house, No. 154 Salita di St. Maria Maggiore. The frescoes are what are called Pompeiian candelabra; black squares with figures over half a yard high on them, and a rich cornice with putti, or children holding garlands. Since then another room has been opened at the same place similarly decorated; the paintings are well preserved. To form some idea of the accumulation of soil in Rome, these rooms, which originally were on the highest floor of the ancient house to which they belonged, are on a level now with the modern cellars!

Restoration of "The Cat" in England.

It has been mentioned that in England it has been found necessary to return to flogging for crime, and that it has been found effective in cases where the usual modes of punishment were inefficient. The London *Times* gives the following in regard to two convicts who were whipped at Newgate Jail:

"The convicts were Daniel Duffy, a lad of 18, and John Talbot, 20 years of age; the former received twenty-five and the latter thirty lashes with the 'cat,' at the hands of two of the warders. The prisoners had been sentenced to receive the flogging, to seven years penal servitude, and five years subsequent police supervision, for highway robberies with violence. Duffy had thirteen lashes laid on by one warder, and twelve by the other. During the whole time he screamed and writhed in a fearful manner, and appeared to suffer most acutely. The effect of his struggling was to cause a much larger portion of the back to be discolored than is usually the case. The other man, who was evidently of a more determined character and stronger nerve, bore the first few lashes quietly, but at the fifth or sixth stroke he began to appeal for mercy, and continued to do so to the end. When he was released from the stocks his shirt was thrown on his back. In a spirit of bravado, and with a defiant look, he at once removed it, and walked out carrying it on his arm.

Disastrous Harvest in Scotland.

The harvest in Scotland is, according to the *Scotsman*, the wettest and most disastrous that has been known since the year 1816, when what were known as the Meal Riots took place. The heavy and continued fall of rain during the second week of September drenched the sheaves of cut grain through and through, which is, in many cases, an irreparable mischief. A good many samples of oats and wheat, as well as of barley, have been shown in Edinburgh Corn Exchange during the first three weeks; but, when compared with grain of the 1871 crop, they exhibit an astonishing and deplorable deterioration, but even that does not show the full damage done to the crop, because all the grains that had seriously sprouted had been taken out of the samples by means of screens and riddles. The worst fears regarding the potato crop have been realized; and an illustration of the extent of the failure of the crop is given. In ordinary years a stout man, with three assistants (two ready for a boy), could easily raise and weigh potatoes every day [illegible] bolls, or thirty-two cwt. has taken a very active man a [illegible] last fortnight it to one and a half bolls, or six cwt. [illegible] and three bolls, or twelve cwt. of diseased potatoes per day. All this is bad news for the winter.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Money has ranged from 7 to 4 per cent for call loans, with the latest transactions at 5.

Private telegrams from London report money active at 6¼.

Sterling firm at 108¼@108¾ for long, and 110¼ for sight. Bankers still ask 109@110¾.

Gold firmer, ranging from 113@113¾, closing at 113¼@113⅛. Loans, 1-32 and 1-64 for borrowing to flat, and 1@4 per cent for carrying.

Clearings, $46,000,000.

Treasury disbursements, $534,000.

It is announced $1,300,000 in gold will be exported to-morrow, including $1,000,000 by the Bank of Montreal.

Governments a fraction firmer in sympathy with gold.

State bonds dull but firm.

In the Stock Exchange the depression of yesterday [gave way] to buoyancy and activity early in the day. Pacific Mail was the leading feature, and rallied from 97⅞ to 102¼, with large transactions attributed to the announcement that 27,300 shares owned by the company have been marketed at par, and that company now has four millions in the Treasury. Later in the day, Northwestern Common and Western Union became the favorites. The former, in which the dealings were enormous, rose from 76¼ to 80¾. Rumors of a dividend, and that the company is about to sell ten millions new stock to represent some new roads to be taken into the company, were prevalent, as well as one that the bulls were cornering Drew. The advance was nearly held at the close. Western Union, under large transactions, advanced from 78¾ to 80¼, but closed quieter with ¼ the advance lost. The rumor is current that the company are to sell all the 110,000 shares held by them, but not cancelled, is uncontradicted. In other shares, Northwest preferred advanced 1¼; Erie, 1¼; Ohios, ⅜; Lake Shore, 1; C. C. & I. C., 1; and Wabash, 1¼. The dealings on the rest of the list were small, and the fluctuations slight. The whole market closed active and strong.

Sterling, 108¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	116¾	Coupons, '67	115¼
Coupons, '62	116	Coupons, '68	114¾
Coupons, '64	116	New 5s	111
Coupons, '65	116¼	10-40s	108¼
Coupons, '65 (new)	114⅞	Currency 6s	113¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92¾	Virginias, old	44
Tennessees, old	75¾	North Carolinas, old	33
Tennessees, new	75¾	North Carolinas, new	20
Virginias, new	52		

STOCKS.

Canton	105¼	St. Paul pfd	77
W. U. Tel	79¾	Wabash	71¾
Quicksilver	47¼	Wabash pfd	88
Adams Express	94¼	Fort Wayne	94
Wells Fargo	88¾	Terre Haute	15
American Express	71¼	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	79	Chicago & Alton	112
Pacific Mail	102¼	C. & A. pfd	114
New York Central	95¾	O. & M.	47¾
Erie	52	C., C. & C.	80½
Erie pfd		C., B. & Q.	136
Harlem		Lake Shore	99¾
Harlem pfd	124	Indiana Central	36
Michigan Central	116	Illinois Central	124
Pittsburgh	86¼	Un. Pacific stocks	39¼
Northwestern	80¾	U. P. bonds	88¾
N. W. pfd	89¾	Cen. Pacific bonds	110¼
Rock Island	110¾	Del., Lac & W.	96¼
N. J. Cen.	110¼	B., H. & Erie	8¾
St. Paul	55¾		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25—11 a. m.—Flour, 30s 6d. Winter wheat, 11s 9d; spring wheat, 11s 3d@12s 2d; white wheat, 12s 10d@13s 6d. Corn, 28s 9d. Pork, 55s. Lard, 39s. Receipts of wheat the last three days, 31,000 quarters, 9,000 of which are American.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs heavy. Flour, 30s. Winter wheat, 11s 9d; spring, 11s 3d@12s; white, average, 12s 6d@12s 9d; club, 13s 3d. Corn, 28s 6d@28s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25—5 p. m.—Receipts, corn, three days, 20,000 quarters; 5,000 American.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 25—5-20s of '62, 95¼.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Rentes, 53f 2c.

LONDON, Oct. 25—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾. Bonds of '65, 91¾; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 87¼; new 5s, 88¾. Erie, 49¾.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 9⅝@9¾; Orleans, 10¼@10⅜; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000 bales; sales of the week, 98,000 bales; exports, 19,000 bales; speculation, 10,000 bales; stock, 435,000 bales; American, 46,000 bales. Receipts of the week, 20,000 bales; American, 10,000 bales; actual exports, 17,000 bales; stock afloat, 227,000 bales; American, 57,000.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull, but not quotably lower.

California white wheats average quality 12s 6d@12s 9d; club, 13s 3d; red spring, 11s 3d@12s; red winter, 11s 8d. Flour 30s. Corn 28s 6d@28s 9d. Receipts corn past three days, 20,000 qrs.; American, 5,000. Receipts wheat past three days, 31,000 qrs.; American, 9,000.

Pork, 55s; beef, 65s; lard, 38s; cheese, 63s 6d; Cumberland middles, 38s 6d.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—BEEVES—Receipts, 83 cars or 1,470 head, making 3,678 since Monday, against 3,850 for the same time last week. Market very dull, and transactions limited. Sales include 29 cars common to prime native cattle, at 9½@13c per lb, and 21 cars Texas at 8@8¾c, all fair to good quality.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Arrivals, 21 cars, or 4,309 head, making 14,800 since Monday, against 13,800 for the same time last week. Market very bad for the selling interest. A number of car loads that had gone into the pens since Monday and some fresh arrivals were forced off to-day at 4¼@6¾c per lb for sheep, and 6¾@8¼c for lambs. More sheep were sold at less than 5c than above that figure.

SWINE—Receipts, 6,900, making 35,700 since Monday, against 27,100 for the same time last week. Market quiet at $4.80@5.12½ for live hogs, and $6.25@6.75 for dressed. Sales of live hogs include 4 cars at $5.06@5.12, and 4 cars at $4.90@5.00.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Oct. 25.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day 289, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,882, or 346 cars against 400 same time last week. Market dull and weaker. Sales 221 Ohio steers, av 1,052 to 1,298 lbs, at $4.75@6.00; 18 Indianas, av 1,239 lbs, at $5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day 1,400, making the total supply for the week 24,200, against 17,600 for the same time last week. The market closes heavy at ⅛@¼c off. Canada sheep, $4.50@5.50; Western sheep, $4.50@5.00. Sales 277 Canada lambs, av 72@85 lbs, at $6.75; 171 Canada sheep, av 98@123 lbs, at $5.12½@6.00; 320 Michigan sheep av 88@89 lbs, at $4.25@5.12½; 349 Ohio sheep, av 80@90 lbs, at $4.90@5.30.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including 7 cars reported to arrive, 11,500, making the total supply for the week thus far 45,600, against 34,900 for the same time last week. A dead lock still continues. Sales 904 Michigan hogs, av 157@205 lbs, at $3.90@4.20.

Pittsburgh Cattle Market.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 25.—CATTLE—Market bad; arrivals fair; best, 6@6¾c; stockers, 3@3¾c; prospects dull.

SHEEP—Market bad; best, $5.50@5.60; medium, 4¼@5c; common, 3½@4c; prospects slow.

HOGS—Market very bad; arrivals heavy; none selling; prospects dull.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—CATTLE—The market opens dull but ¼@⅜c higher, with sellers firm, the range being from $5.25 to $7.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Quiet; prices unchanged but rather weak. Sheep, 5@7c; lambs, 6@8c.

MILCH COWS—Scarce and in fair request. Prices firm at $40.00 to $75.00.

HOGS—Demand fair at $4.80@4.85 for heavy State hogs, and $5.75 for Western.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Business was very quiet to-day in all branches of trade, the rain-storm checking all operations. The market is unchanged on cotton goods, which are strong for all descriptions. All standard dark prints, except Cochecos, are now jobbing for 11½c. London mournings are reduced to 11c. Foreign goods very dull except in the auction rooms.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—COTTON—Active and higher; middling upland, 19⅞c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; receipts, 14,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.30; common to good extra, $6.60@7.10; good to choice do, $7.15@7.90; white wheat extra, $7.90@9.25; St. Louis, $7.25@11.00. Rye flour scarce; state firmer at $4.50@5.75. Wheat heavy and lower; receipts, 117,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.35; No. 3 Chicago spring, $1.40; Northwestern spring, $1.50@1.52; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.54; No. 2 Duluth, $1.55½@1.56; winter red Western, $1.57@1.66; amber, $1.66@1.73; white, $1.70@2.03. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn active and lower; receipts, 124,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 63½c; sail do, 63½@64c; yellow, 65@66c. Oats dull and decline; receipts, 30,000 bu; old Western mixed, 47@48½c; new do, 43@47c; new white, 48@50c; black Western, 41@43c.

EGGS—Quiet.

HOPS—Strong.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 14½@18½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 9½@9¾c; Cuba, 9½@9¾c; Havana, 9½@9¾c. Molasses dull. Rice in fair demand at 9½@9¾c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; crude, 15c; refined, 27c.

TURPENTINE—Steady; 63½c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess, $15.85; October, $15.75; prime mess, $14.75. Beef and cutmeats unchanged. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam, 8¾@8⅞c; kettle, 9c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Spring unchanged; sample lots, soft No. 2, $1.14. Winter active and higher; inspected No. 3 red, $1.63. Corn dull and unsettled and lower; No. 2 mixed, 35c. Oats dull; No. 2, 25½c. Barley—Best grades firm; sample lots spring, 75c@$1.00. Rye—Nothing doing.

WHISKEY—Easy at 88c½@89c.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher at $16.00. Bulk meats steady; boxed long clear, 6¾c, seller January. Bacon quiet; clear sides, 11¼c, order lots; shoulders, 7¼c. Stock of sides nearly exhausted. Lard active for future at 7¼c, seller December, January, and February.

HOGS—Dull at 3¾@4c.

CATTLE—Firm for best grades; 3@5¾c for fair to extra.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Oct. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.65@1.56; No. 2, $1.65. Corn dull at 61@62c. Barley in fair demand and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.59; amber Michigan, $1.41@1.41½; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.54; No. 1 red, [illegible]; No. 2, $1.40@1.41. Corn steady; high mixed, 40½c; No. 2, [illegible]; low mixed, 40@40½c; new, 36½; white, 37@38c. Oats dull; No. 2, 29½c.

FREIGHTS—Dull and nominally unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oats, 5,000.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $5.75; XXX, $7.50@8.75; family, $9.00@10.00. Corn quiet; white, 70c. Oats quiet at 40c. Bran, $1.05.

HAY—Scarce; prime, $27.00; choice, $28.00@29.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork held firmly at $16.75. Bacon quiet at 7½@11¼@12¼c. Lard dull; tierce, 8¼@9¼c; keg, 11¼c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—in good demand; fair, 10c; fully fair, 10½c. Coffee, 14½@18½c. Molasses—firm; prime, 80c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 92@99c.

COTTON—Quiet and steady. Sales 3,500 bales, good ordinary at 17¼c; low middling at 18½c; middling at 19c; middling Orleans at 19¼c. Receipts, 3,614 bales. Exports—To Liverpool, 2,762; Continent, 2,396; stock, 91,140; week's sales, 21,000; receipts, net, 30,077; gross, 37,744; exports coastwise, 6,811; Great Britain, 6,693; continent, 9,487.

STERLING—22¼@22½; sight ¼ discount.

GOLD—114.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm; choice amber, $2.05; choice white, $2.05@2.10; good to prime red, $1.85@2.05. Corn dull; mixed Western, 62c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 41@43c; white do, 43@45c. Rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged; stock light; demand only local to supply immediate wants.

BUTTER—Western very firm; choice roll, 28c.

WHISKEY—Firm and scarce at 93¼@94c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Market inactive. Wheat, No. 2 Milwaukee nominally $1.36. No. 2 corn, 49c. No. 2 oats, 36c.

FREIGHTS—1c higher; wheat, 18c; corn, 15c; barley, 15c; oats, 10c. No difficulty experienced here in shipping by canal in consequence of the horse disease.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat better; amber, $1.80@1.85; white Michigan, $2.05. Rye steady at 75@80c. Corn in fair demand, at full prices; yellow, 65c; mixed Western, 64@64½c. Oats active; new white, 47½@48c; mixed, 54c; black, 42@43c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 19c; refined, 26½c, October and November.

WHISKEY—Steady, at 93½@94c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.13½; No. 2, $1.07¼. Corn steady; No. 2, 31½c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 23c. Barley steady; No. 2, 65c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 53c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 16½c; Oswego, 24c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 119,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, [illegible],000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm; No. 1 red, $1.54. Corn steady at 46@47c. Oats steady; No. 1 new State, 33c; old do, 37c.

PETROLEUM—Steady; sales 24 car lots at 25@25½c for small lots.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour easy; extra family, $6.50@7.00.

PROVISIONS—In fair demand. No pork or bulk meats here. Bacon held: shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 11½c; clear sides, 11¾@12c. Lard, 9@11c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 89c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 25.—COTTON—Dull, unchanged; low middling, 17½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand at full prices. Cornmeal, $2.70.

PROVISIONS—Scarce and firm. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾c; clear sides, 12¾c. Hams, 18c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Oct. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; extra, $1.74@1.74½; No. 1, $1.64½; amber, $1.48½. Corn dull and lower, 44c. Oats quiet, 32c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 25.—COTTON—Dull; low middling, 18¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, at $7.00@9.00. Corn higher; 61c shelled, 47c in the ear. Oats quiet, at 38@39c.

HAY AND BRAN—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Bacon quiet; shoulders, 7¾c; clear sides, 12¼c.

Illinois River and Canal News.

LASALLE, Ill., Oct. 25.—RIVER—Arrived, canal boat Montauk, light, from Peru. Departed, steamer Shoo Fly, towing canal boats Bay State and Dictator, both light, for Hennepin; steam-tug Gem, towing canal boat Cataract, with light load of shingles for Hennepin.

CANAL—Passed in, Montauk, light, for Lockport. Passed out, Cataract, with light load of shingles for Hennepin.

Eight feet and seven inches of water on the miter sill of Lock 15.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 25.—PASSED UP—Propellers Cuba, Jay Gould, St. Louis, Chickamauga, Montgomery; barks Oconto, Jones, Canada; schooners David Stewart, Wm. Hunter, Theodore Perry, Olive Branch, Donaldson, Pandora, Midnight, Orient, George Finney, Garrier, Kate Hinchman, Knight Templar, John Mott, Anglo-Saxon, Onondaga, Riverside, C. A. King.

PASSED DOWN—Propeller Arctic.

WIND—East.

DETROIT, Oct. 25—PASSED UP—Propellers Merchant, Colorado; schooners Fioretta, C. A. King, Trowbridge, James Platt, Morning Star.

PASSED DOWN—Propeller Meteor.

WIND—Northeast.

LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

ILLINOIS.

The gentlemen named below will speak at the times and places designated:

DECATUR.

Great mass meeting at Decatur, Wednesday, Oct. 30, with the following distinguished speakers:
B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri;
Thomas A. Hindricks, of Indiana;
Gustavus Koerner;
W. W. O'Brien;

GOVERNOR T. A. HENDRICKS, OF INDIANA.
Quincy, Saturday, Oct. 26.
Springfield, Monday, Oct. 28.
Bloomington, Tuesday, Oct. 29.
Decatur, Wednesday, Oct. 30.

GENERAL BLACK.
Waukegan, Lake Co., Tuesday, Oct. 30.
Belvidere, Boone Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.
Rockford, Winnebago Co., Friday, Nov. 1.
Lena, Stephenson Co., Saturday, Nov. 2.
The above are all day meetings.

THE HON. WILLIAM BROSS.
Assumption, Christian Co., Saturday, Oct. 26, day.
Carbondale, Jackson Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Anna, Union Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.
Pinckneyville, Perry Co., Friday, Nov. 1.
Sparta, Randolph Co., Saturday, Nov. 2.
Tamaroa, Perry Co., Monday, Nov. 4.

THE HON. W. J. ALLEN.
Cairo, Alexander Co., Thursday, Oct. 30.

THE HON. C. H. MOORE AND A. E. STEVENSON.
Mackinaw, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 28.
The above are all night meetings.

JUDGE EUSTACE.
Tamaroa, Perry Co., Oct. 26, night.
Carbondale, Jackson Co., Oct. 28, night.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., Oct. 29, night.
Centralia, Marion Co., Oct. 30, night.
Mattoon, Coles Co., Oct. 31, day.
Paris, Edgar Co., Nov. 1, day.

THE HON. W. H. NEECE.
And in Mercer County from Oct. 24 to 31. The above are all night meetings.

THE HON. JOHN R. EDEN.
Russelville, Lawrence Co., Saturday, Oct. 26.
Bridgeport, Lawrence, Co., Monday, Oct. 28.
Sullivan, Moultrie Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Lovington, Moultrie Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.

THE HON. JOHN N. GWIN.
Lawrenceville, Lawrence Co., Saturday, Oct. 26.
Sullivan, Moultrie Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Lovington, Moultrie Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.
Paris, Edgar Co., Friday, Nov. 1.

THE HON. W. E. WORTHINGTON.
Kingston, Peoria Co., Saturday, Oct. 26.
Funk's School-House, Stark Co., Monday, Oct. 28.
Bradford, Stark Co., Tuesday, Oct. 29.
Duncan, Stark Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Brimfield, Peoria Co., Friday, Nov. 1.
The above are all evening meetings.

CHARLES FEINSE, ESQ.
Hennepin, Putnam Co., Saturday, Oct. 26.

THE HON. WILLIAM M. SPRINGER.
Petersburg, Menard Co., Saturday, Oct. 26.
Beardstown, Cass Co., Monday, Oct. 28.
Virginia, Cass Co., Tuesday, Oct. 29.
Pekin, Tazewell Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Washington, Tazewell Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.
Eureka, Woodford Co., Friday, Nov. 1.

GENERAL JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.
Yorkville, Kendall Co., Saturday, Oct. 26, 1 p. m.

SLOAN'S CONDITION POWDERS.

HORSE! HORSE!

In Times of Peace Prepare for War!

Meet the Enemy

And Conquer!

Every owner of a horse in the city and country should prepare to prevent this great scourge, which is now raging with such fearful consequences throughout the Eastern and Middle States.

SLOAN'S IMPROVED

CONDITION POWDERS

Have always proved a specific in cases of Influenza, Distemper, and Catarrhal diseases.

In cases of [this] nature the Powder should be given in dry [feed], one tablespoonful every night until danger of this Influenza and Catarrhal Epidemic has passed.

There will be a great many remedies for the unwary to experiment with. Beware of all experimental TRASH.

Sloan's CONDITION POWDERS are sold by all Druggists in city and country.

WALKER & TAYLOR, Proprietors.

P. S.—Send 3-cent stamp and get, post-paid, a copy of "SLOAN'S HORSE AND CATTLE DOCTOR," which shows how to treat and manage the horse.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR!

Perforated Buckskin, Merino, and Scotch Wool, White and Red Cashmere, and all grades of Red Flannel, which we offer as low as any in the city.

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.,
45 and 47 West Madison-st.,
Under Sherman House, and
876 STATE STREET.

SMITH'S PATENT
PERFORATED BUCKSKIN UNDERGARMENTS.
ELMER & BALL, AGENTS,
30 & 32 West Washington-st.,
CHICAGO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARVIN'S STEAM PLOW
HEADQUARTERS,
Office, Room 32 Otis Block, LaSalle-st., corner of Madison.

Iron Bedsteads.

Professional Men, Bookkeepers and Clerks: Our Novelty Folding Iron Bedsteads are suitable for your offices, stores, warehouses, &c. No Insects. Patented 1869.
CHICAGO IRON BEDSTEAD CO.,
Van Buren-st., near Desplaines.

PILES.

ANY CASE OF PILES—internal itching, blind, or bleeding—cured in a few days, by a new, painless, and wonderful remedy. No surgical operation, and no medicine to take. Cures warranted. Patients treated at a distance. Call, or address DR. JORDAN, 101 East Harrison-st., Chicago.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GRAND OPENING!

The First of the Season!

BRIDAL PRESENTS AND HOLIDAY GOODS,

Of our own direct importations, for the coming Holidays, are now nearly all opened. We shall offer a Grand Display SATURDAY and MONDAY EVENINGS. The Largest Stock in Chicago of DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, BRONZES, CLOCKS, and STERLING SILVER WARE.

Our Store must be seen to be realized. Forty feet front by one hundred and forty feet long, completely stocked with a larger stock than ever before attempted in Chicago. WE INVITE ALL. Sidewalks now all completed. All stages and street cars come within a few steps of our doors.

137 & 139 State-st., one door south of Madison.

B. F. NORRIS & CO.

STOVES.

RATHBONE'S STOVES

Are favorably known all over the United States. Among the most popular patterns are the

FEARLESS COOKING STOVE,
Brilliant BASE BURNER.

We also manufacture a large variety of good CHEAP STOVES, using the same quality of iron as in the Fearless, which can be bought as low as an inferior Stove. For sale to the trade only by

JOHN F. RATHBONE & CO.,
38 & 40 LAKE-ST.

Above Stoves are for sale at retail by the prominent dealers in city and country.

HATS AND FURS.

HATS! FURS!

The LARGEST and BEST STOCK in the city at the NEW STORE OF BISHOP & BARNES,
Corner State and Monroe-sts.,
SIGN OF THE BLACK BEAR.

Gents' Hats.
FINEST QUALITIES, LOWEST PRICES.
J. S. BARNES & CO.,
460 Wabash-av.

MILLINERY.

CHOICE MILLINERY AT WEBSTER'S,
241
WEST MADISON STREET.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS

Made to order, $27. to $36. a doz.
Same, ready made, $24. to $33.
Without cuffs, $2 less.

Many new designs now exhibited. Satisfaction given or money cheerfully refunded.

WILSON BROS.,
318 Wabash-av., 35 West Madison-st., Sherman House, Chicago,
And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

LIFE INSURANCE.

$10,000,000 Assets!!
ORGANIZED 1850.
APPLY TO THE
CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
Of HARTFORD, Conn., or any of its Agents, for a copy of the
DEPOSIT INSURANCE POLICY.

This Policy gives insurance for a definite sum at a very low rate of premium.

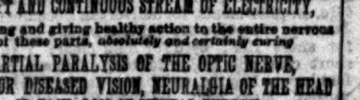
It has a fixed CASH VALUE, which can be withdrawn at the end of any year on surrender of the policy.

It matures in ten years and will yield a return of all Deposits largely increased by interest and profits, or in lieu thereof a paid-up, with profits, Life Insurance Policy of a large amount, upon which annual dividends will be paid.

LOW CASH RATES and annual dividends are the distinctive features of all the ordinary forms of insurance as granted by this Company.

SPECTACLES.

New Application of Electricity.



J. MOSES' ELECTRO-GALVANIC SPECTACLES!

Attached to these Spectacles are two scientifically constructed Galvanic Batteries—unseen when worn—delivering through the nerves of the head

A SOFT AND CONTINUOUS STREAM OF ELECTRICITY,

Vitalizing and giving healthy action to the entire nervous system of these parts, *absolutely and certainly curing*

PARTIAL PARALYSIS OF THE OPTIC NERVE, WEAK OR DISEASED VISION, NEURALGIA OF THE HEAD OR FACE, LOSS OF MENTAL ENERGY,

And a host of Nervous Diseases, arising from depression of the nervous system.

W. H. GILLMORE, Editor of The People, Concord, New Hampshire, SAYS: "They are perfect in every respect. Previous to using them I had abandoned reading and writing by gas-light. * * From the first hour of their use we realized a most grateful relief, and since using them I have frequently been engaged until midnight with no pain or inconvenience to my eyes."

Wholesale and Retail Agents Wanted Everywhere.
Apply to J. MOSES, 398 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,
Architectural Iron Works,
CINCINNATI, OHIO,
MANUFACTURE
Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Wor, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

NEWSPAPER.

THE CHICAGO
DAILY AND WEEKLY UNION.

Published by the German Printing and Publishing Company, East Randolph-st., near Market, Chicago, Aug. 17. Of eighteen years' standing, and the oldest published in this language in the Northwest, except one, hereby calls the attention of Chicago merchants and business men to its value as an advertising medium.

The DAILY UNION is a prosperous morning paper, which has a large and established circulation in German families and among business men.

The circulation of the WEEKLY UNION throughout the Northwestern States is equal to that of any other German weekly in the Western States, especially in the enterprising and growing villages tributary to this city.

J. PRINDGER, Advertising Agent. HERMANN LIEB, Manager.

CLOTHING.

BOYS' CLOTHING!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF BOYS' FINE CLOTHING IN THE CITY.

OVERCOATS,
Dress and School Suits,
IN GREAT VARIETY. LOWEST PRICES.

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.,
45 & 47 West Madison-st.,
(Under Sherman House),
876 STATE-ST.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING PIANOS AT REED'S
Temple of Music.
A. REED & SONS, Proprietors.

A written warranty, endorsed by Messrs. Chickering and Reed & Sons, certifying the Piano to be perfect in every respect, accompanies each instrument.
Pianos furnished on time.
Send for circulars.

CONTINUED BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF DITSON & CO.'S
GEMS OF STRAUSS.

This fine collection, now "all the rage," contains among its Gems (which fill 250 large music pages).

German Hearts, Aquarellen, 1,001 Nights, Manhattan, Morgenblatter, Artist Life, Love and Pleasure, Burgersinn, Blue Danube, Marriage Bells, Bonbons, Wine, Women, and Song.

And many other popular Waltzes.

PIZZICATO, NEW ANNEN, TRITSCH TRATSCH, and other Polkas, with a goodly number of first-rate Quadrilles, Galops, Mazurkas, &c. Price, in Boards, $2.50; Cloth, $3. Sent, Postpaid, for retail price.

The Great New Church Music Book,
THE STANDARD,

Still "waves," and is on the point of being introduced to a multitude of SINGING SCHOOLS now to commence. The authors are L. O. EMERSON, of Boston, and H. R. PALMER, of Chicago, neither of whom will be satisfied with less than

Twice the Ordinary Circulation

Of Church Music Books. Do not fail to send $1.25, for which, for the present, specimen copies will be sent.

PRICE $1.50.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
Jno. C. Partridge & Co
Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco and Cigars, to their new store, 48 and 50 Lake-st. Western Agents for P. Lorillard & Co.'s Tobaccos.

REMOVAL.
H. N. WHEELER & CO.,
Wholesale Lamps and Glassware,
Back again to their old location,
22 LAKE-ST.

HOTELS.

GARDNER HOUSE,
CHICAGO.

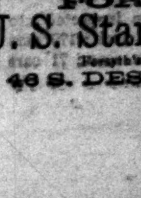
This new and elegant Hotel, facing Lake Michigan, containing 250 rooms, is now open to the public. The proprietors have spared no pains or expense to make this one of the best Hotels in the country.

GARDNER & GOULD, Proprietors.
FRED. H. GOULD, late with Sherman House.
W. W. FELT, late with Tremont House.

PROVIDENCE WRINGER.

PROVIDENCE WRINGER
NEW 1872.
MOULTON ROLLS, Most Durable.
DOUBLE SPIRAL COGGS, Easiest Working.
CURVED CLAMP, Holds Firmest.
METAL JOURNAL CASINGS.
NO WEAR OUT.
PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY,
11 Warren-st., N. Y., and Providence, R. I.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
46 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales.
Forsyth's Scale Warehouse,
46 S. DESPLAINES-ST.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 25.

The prominent features of the money market remain substantially the same as yesterday. There is not much pressure for accommodation, but the banks have refused so much paper lately that a large majority of would-be borrowers have come to the conclusion that it is useless to ask favors of the banks, and, when they have good paper, offer it in the street, where 1½ and 2 per cent are still the ruling rates. On collaterals money is to be had in the open market at 12 to 15 per cent per annum.

New York Exchange was quotable at about 75c per $1,000 discount for sales between banks to-day, though transactions were not large.

As has been remarked from time to time, the present stringency is not confined to Chicago, but prevails nearly all over the country. It has not been quite so severe in Cincinnati and St. Louis as here, because the proportion of business to bank capital in those cities is less than it is in Chicago, and consequently a pinch for money can be alleviated to a greater extent by the loan of bank capital. But in Cincinnati it is still very difficult to negotiate prime business paper in the open market at 12 per cent, and in some cases much higher rates are paid. The St. Louis papers say that the banks in that city are refusing large amounts of good paper which seeks the open market at high rates of interest.

HIGH RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

The recent rise in Eastward railway freights threatens to stop the movement of cotton up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, and thence eastward by rail. The papers of that city fear that without a reduction of railroad freights the cotton from Memphis and other points will all go to market via New Orleans. The trade of cities is thus to a great extent at the mercy of railroad corporations. In the case of Chicago, many of our own roads discriminate against this city so that the grain, cattle, and hogs that should come in here are thrown upon the Toledo & Wabash Road, in which so many of the railroad magnates have lately become interested.

STAMPS ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

Trivial circumstances sometimes influence great results. It has been suggested by an Eastern paper that the stamp tax on promissory notes was a means of encouraging a loose way of doing business. "To avoid the payment for stamps, it has been the custom simply to charge the goods, the customer agreeing to pay for them in thirty or sixty days, according to the terms of sale. If such an arrangement could be depended upon as certain to be carried out in good faith, there would be no objection to it; but it has been demonstrated that there are many men whose word is not as good as their bond, and that many who have too much regard for their credit to allow their notes to go to protest, do not have enough regard for their agreement to pay their debts when not convenient, if they have given no notes which can be used to their disadvantage. This naturally leads to delay, and introduces an element of uncertainty and distrust into trade, which is, to say the least, embarrassing to the seller, while its effect upon the buyer can scarcely be characterized in any milder terms than as demoralizing."

Whether the saving of the amount of the stamp has had as much influence as the Philadelphia paper imagines we shall not endeavor to say, but it is at least not an inappropriate suggestion for merchants in Chicago who may have fallen into the habit, that the removal of the stamp tax is a good excuse for returning to the practice of requiring their customers to give their notes at 30 or 60 days for their purchases of goods.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, Oct. 25:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lots 6 and 7, in Block 1, of Cossitt's Second Addition, dated Oct. 19; consideration, $3,000.

Mohawk st, s of and near North av, w f, Lot 31, with buildings, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $1,500.

Bissell st, bet Centre and Clay sts, w f, 168x125 ft, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $3,657.

West 20 ft of Lot 2, in Newberry's part of Block 21, in Kinzie's Addition, dated Sept. 28; consideration, $3,000.

West Jackson st, e of and near Throop st, s f, Lot 32, dated Oct. 17; consideration, $5,500.

Lincoln st, 121 ft n of Lee av, e f, 25x132 ft, dated Oct. 8; consideration, $1,000.

"A" st, sw cor of Tucker st, n f, Lot 1, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $650.

Rhodes av, near s w corner of Thirty-second st, e f, 80x94½ ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $7,600.

Sixteenth st, w of and near Laflin st, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated Aug. 24; consideration, [illegible].

Lot 21 in Block 2, in J. W. Davis' Addition, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $2,500.

Vincennes av, 18¾ ft n of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 18¾x100 ft, dated Oct. 11; consideration, $6,500.

Lots 15 to 17, in Block 5, in Bradwell's Addition, dated June 25; consideration, $2,600.

Lowe av, southeast cor of Thirty-sixth st, w f, Lot 2, dated July 18; consideration, $640.

Lots 28 and 29, in Block 16, Holstein, dated Oct. 22; consideration, $800.

Washington st, 80 ft w of Dearborn, s f, 40x180 ft, L. B. Otis to Henry Kip, of Buffalo, N. Y., dated June 18; consideration, $70,000.

Indiana st, n e cor of Pine st, n f, 50x100 ft, dated Sept. 28; consideration, $7,500.

West Monroe st, w of and near Lincoln st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $2,500.

24x125 ft adjoining the above, dated Oct. 19; consideration, $2,500.

Milwaukee av, bet Wood st and Ridgeville road, s f, Lot 22, dated Oct. 7; consideration, $750.

Brigham st, west of and near Ashland av, s f, [illegible] ft, [illegible]; consideration, $650.

Lot [illegible], Block 13, of Brown's [illegible], in Lee's s w ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated July 11; consideration, $875.

Marshfield st, 123 ft south of Van Buren st, w f, 48x125 ft, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $4,820.

Desplaines st, bet Hunker and DeKoven sts, e f, Lot 1, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $1,600.

Eighteen Lots in Bradwell's Addition, dated Sept. 12; consideration, $8,500.

Lots 4 and 5, in Campbell's Lot 2, in Block 1, Rockwell's Addition, dated Oct. 9; consideration, $2,000.

Laflin st, bet Monroe and Adams sts, w f, Lots 19 to 21, dated Sept. 25; consideration, $45,000.

Evans st, bet Paulina and Wood sts, s f, Lots 76 to 100, dated Oct. 17; consideration, $25,000.

Lot 48, in Brand's Block 125, School Section Addition, with buildings, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $11,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 3 and 4, in Block 15, of Adam Smith's subdivision, in s w ¼ Sec 36, 39, 14, dated Oct. 22; consideration, $600.

Lots 6 to 8, in Block 15, same, dated Oct. 22; consideration, $900.

Lot 5, in same, dated Oct. 22; consideration, $300.

Lot 9, in Block 12, same, dated April 25; consideration, $650.

Blocks 1 and 2, of w ½, s w ¼, Sec 2, 38, 13 (10 14-100 acres), dated Oct. 2; consideration, $15,260.

Lots 17 to 24, in Block 2, and Lots 25 to 32 in Block 1, of Scammon's Boulevard Subdivision, in n w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $40,000.

Lots 17 to 20, in Block 1, same, dated Sept. 25; consideration, $20,000.

Lots 10 to 12, in Block 2, and Lots 3 to 6, in Block 3, of Jennings' n ½ s w ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Sept. 28; consideration, $30,000.

Lots 4 to 6, in Block 4, of s ½ w ½ s ½ n ½ of s w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated July 23; consideration, $2,025.

Lots 1 to 3, in Block 4, same, dated July 23; consideration, $2,025.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

E ½ of s w ¼ Sec 3, 39, 13 (80 acres), dated July 20; consideration, $80,000.

E ½ of s w ¼ Sec 3, 39, 13 (80 acres), dated Oct. 1; consideration, $120,000.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 25.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	Receipts 1872	Receipts 1871	Shipments 1872	Shipments 1871
Flour, brls	6,006	6,116	4,087	3,601
Wheat, bu	79,785	82,180	94,692	205,083
Corn, bu	73,390	83,815	112,528	192,489
Oats, bu	60,560	47,370	71,406	268,274
Rye, bu	3,800	2,910	1,500	2,634
Barley, bu	40,930	12,220	33,191	27,076
Grass seed, lbs	35,681	37,753	14,900	98,999
Flax seed, lbs	63,210	25,000	22,500	....
Broom corn, lbs	31,900	109,900	4,210	19,000
Cured meats, lbs	41,161	42,800	686,388	449,120
Beef, brls	....	2,705	205	4,166
Pork, brls	150	7	[illegible]	610
Lard, lbs	7,230	3,730	380,685	43,750
Tallow, lbs	32,246	40,030	....	....
Butter, lbs	69,828	29,370	56,981	18,540
Dressed hogs, No.	13	....	....	....
Live hogs, No.	9,220	9,784	6,431	6,289
Cattle, No.	2,511	2,345	1,135	405
Sheep, No.	1,837	2,314	....	....
Hides, lbs	63,540	94,722	149,245	26,352
Highwines, brls	245	258	280	572
Wool, lbs	640	153,690	92,240	44,762
Potatoes, bu	2,254	3,554	3,247	2,143
Lumber, m feet	6,019	6,667	2,989	1,821
Shingles, m	1,400	4,576	1,814	2,856
Lath, m	588	69	281	249
Salt, brls	4,515	....	1,327	2,484

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 3,814 bu corn; 1,832 bu oats; 366 bu rye; 10,101 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 179 cars wheat; 131 cars and 1,750 bu corn; 71 cars oats; 12 cars rye; 81 cars barley. Total (474 cars), 209,000 bu.

The proposed new rules to govern the inspection and sale of provisions, as recommended by the late Convention held at Cincinnati, have been posted on the bulletin board of our Chamber of Commerce, and will be submitted to the Board of Trade for action after having "hung the usual time." These rules have been already published in our columns.

The news comes from Buffalo that the horse-disease almost suspends business. This is especially significant as contrasted with the statement made yesterday, that the disease was abating, and that the horses on the Erie Canal were not affected by it. We note a further advance in Erie Canal freights, to 18c per bu on wheat, which is generally believed here to be a consequence of the horse disease.

This advance on the canal is accompanied by a decline in lake freights to-day, due to light receipts of grain, and the presence of a greater number of grain-carrying vessels in port. But even this gives little relief. Including storage charges, the cost of moving grain from Chicago to New York, without counting charges in the latter city, are still 34c on corn, and 37c on wheat. Corn sold to-day on our Exchange at 29½c, making the cost of transporting to the seaboard 115 per cent of the selling price here.

With such high freight rates it may seem very strange that New York and Liverpool should decline with Chicago, as one drop is principally a consequence of increased cost of transportation. But, as is generally the case, this point is lost sight of. "Lower in Chicago," is accepted as a reason for a decline elsewhere, without a thought of the truth. Indeed, Eastern dealers would seem to be even weaker than those of the West. Some of them are sending orders here to go short at present prices, to very large amounts, and this tends to a still further shrinkage here, as the volume of offerings is thereby rendered much in excess of the diminished demand.

The leading produce markets were again rather quiet to-day, and breadstuffs were generally lower, though receipts are small for this season of the year. We have already alluded to the prominent cause of this, as being increased freight charges, making it difficult to get rid of the property. To this must be added the stringency of the money market, which makes it difficult for ordinary operators to carry produce, and leaves the burden to be borne by but a few, while the others instinctively, or from necessity, range themselves on the bear (short) side. Hence, it is one against twenty, and the weakness thus produced in the West is being reflected all over the civilized world. There was a good demand for staple and fancy groceries at unchanged prices, though in coffees and refined sugars an early advance is looked for, prices here being lower than at the East. The dry goods market presented no new features worthy of note. Business continues satisfactorily active, and the prevalent feeling is one of firmness. In the butter and cheese market, a fair degree of activity was witnessed, with little or no variation in prices. Coal remains firm at the quotations. Fish met with a good inquiry. Dried fruits remain quiet. The hay and hide markets were without change, the demand continuing light, and prices remaining weak and unsettled. Oils, leather, tobacco, and wood ruled steady as previously quoted. A very satisfactory business was transacted in lumber, yesterday's prices being fully sustained. The demand for brick, lime, cement, &c., is unabated, and a firm feeling in all materials is noticeable. Iron, tin, copper, and zinc continue active and steady at yesterday's quotations. Dealers report a better feeling in the wood market. Advices from the East indicate a more active business before long. Hops are not materially changed. The demand is light, and receipts ample. We quote Wisconsin at 16@30c. Salt continues in good demand, and the market is very firm on account of light stocks and high freights. Seeds were in better request to-day; strictly prime timothy quoted at $2.95@3.02½; clover, $5.00@5.25; flax, $1.50. The offerings of game were not large, and better prices were obtained. Venison quoted at 16@20c. Poultry is very dull, there being little or no inquiry. Eggs are weak at 22@23c; the market is amply supplied. Potatoes are not materially changed; choice varieties meet with a good inquiry at 45@55c for peach-blows; and early rose, mixed lots, are very dull and in great abundance. All kinds of fruit were active, and full prices generally obtained.

Highwines were strong at yesterday's outside quotations, but quiet, as few were willing to pay the advance based upon 89c in Cincinnati, without a corresponding rise in New York. Sales were limited to 150 brls at 89c per gallon.

Lake freights were more active, but at a further decline of 1c per bu to Buffalo, while Canadian rates were firmer. There were more vessels offering, and the advance on Erie Canal freights, with the weakness in New York, made shippers hold off for concessions. A total of 14 charters was reported, which will carry out 130,000 bu wheat, 120,000 bu corn, 70,000 bu barley, and 20,000 bu rye. Rates closed at 15c for wheat, and 14c, for corn, to Buffalo; 19c for wheat to Kingston. Wheat was taken to New York, on through rate, at 38c; and wheat to Oswego by sail at 21c.

Provisions were quiet but steady. Hogs were again reported dull at the Stock Yards, the weather continuing too warm for packing operations, which causes city buyers to hold off, while shippers find it difficult to procure cars. Hence, buyers of product hold off, but sellers were not numerous, and made no effort to transact business. The feeling in provisions seems to be strong, though quiet, as there is a probability that we shall commence the regular packing season nearly at the bottom of the scale. Some of those who have examined the situation carefully say that the hog supply this winter will be considerably less than last season, as many of the farmers were disgusted with the low prices of a year ago, and have raised less hogs, while our summer receipts have been unprecedentedly large. They say, too, that there will be an extraordinary demand for meats from all over Europe, as prices are low, and the working classes of the old world were never so well able to buy pork products as now. They anticipate that there will not be much pork packed this season, as we have a large quantity of old pork on hand, and the European demand is more decidedly for meats every year. Hence the inquiry for mess pork for future delivery, which is springing up in some quarters, is based on the belief that it will be in relatively small supply, and therefore bring good prices. Mess pork to-day was inactive; lard quiet; meats in good demand, with an especial good inquiry for green hams. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller October held at $15.00; do, seller December, $12.75; do, seller January, $12.75@12.87½; do, seller February, nominal; do, seller March, $12.87½@12.90. Lard, cash 7⅝@7¾c for winter; do, seller December, 7⅝@7¾c; do, seller January, 7¾@7⅞c; do, seller February, 8c; summer rendered, 7⅝c; dry salted shoulders, 6@6¼c; short ribs, 10@10¼c; other descriptions entirely nominal. Sweet pickled hams, nominal at 11¼@12½c, and green hams firm at 8¼@8⅝c for present delivery; 8¼@8⅜c seller November; 8@8¼c seller December. Green shoulders, 4¼@4½c; do, short ribs, 7c. Meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 5c for shoulders; 8¼@8⅜c for short ribs, and 8⅝@8¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4⅜@4½c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6¼@6½c for Cumberlands; 6⅝@6¾c for short ribs; 6⅞c for long clear; 7¼c for short clear; 8¼@8⅜c for long cut hams; breakfast bacon 11@12c, and bacon hams, 16@18c, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $25.00@25.50. City tallow, 8@8¼c; grease quotable at 5¼@6¼c. Sales were reported of 200 tcs winter lard at 7⅝c; 100 tcs new lard at 7⅝c; 100,000 lbs shoulders, seller January, at 4½c; 500 boxes do, seller January, at 4⅝c; 250 boxes do, seller last half February, at 4⅝c; 3,000 pcs and 40,000 lbs green hams (average 15 lbs), seller November, at 8½c; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams on private terms; 200 brls beef hams at $26.00; 20,000 lbs butchers' do at $25.00; 5 brls country tallow at 8c.

Flour was dull and easier. There was some inquiry for low grades for shipment, but buyers generally held off for lower prices than holders would accept, though the latter were willing to make concessions in view of the weakness in wheat. Buckwheat was again lower. Bran was firm. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (Magnolia) at $10.00; 25 do at $9.25; 125 do at $7.00; 500 brls spring extras (Oriental) at $6.75; 150 brls do (Minn.) at $6.50; 100 do at $6.00; 100 do at $5.75; 400 do at $5.65; 100 do at $5.62½; 50 do at $5.00; 100 do at $4.50; 800 do on private terms; 50 brls buckwheat flour at $7.25; 75 do (Early Riser) at $7.25; 160 do at $7.00. Total, 2,725 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $10.00 on track.

Wheat was only moderately active, and again weak, declining 1½c, and averaging fully ⅝c lower than the lowest price touched yesterday afternoon. The longest options were the weakest, the quotations for this month's delivery being kept up by the fact that there are many shorts to be filled within the compass of next week. Some of them were filled to-day, and, indeed, the trading was largely in settlement, as there are comparatively few who care to call margins now, in the present condition of the money market. There was, however, a better shipping demand for all grades except No. 1 spring—probably due to the expectation of a further decline in freight, and, perhaps, owing to the fact of light receipts, which some think indicates that the farmers are unwilling to ship to us at present low prices. There may be something in the latter reason, but it is undeniable that our receipts would have been much larger in the past if cars could have been obtained to transport the wheat hither, and a good deal is yet lying back at the wayside stations awaiting cars. An accident on the line of the Northwestern has lessened receipts over that road; they will be in by Monday at farthest. The reports from Liverpool and New York were very discouraging to holders to-day, and many operators were taken by surprise at the announcement by the Agricultural Bureau that the wheat crop of the United States is larger this year than last. A great many had reckoned on a deficit of 6@8 per cent. Seller November opened at $1.05⅝, advanced to $1.06, fell to $1.04⅝, advanced to $1.05⅝, and fell to $1.05@1.05⅛ at the close. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at $1.06¾@1.08, closing relatively firm at $1.07½. Seller December sold at $1.05@1.06½, and seller the year at $1.04¾@1.05⅝. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.14; fresh receipts of No. 2 spring closed at $1.08; No. 3 spring closed at 96@96½c, and rejected do at 84c. Cash sales were reported of 49,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.08¼; 62,800 bu do at $1.08; 18,800 bu do at $1.07¾; 7,000 bu do at $1.07½; 5,000 bu do at $1.07; 5,000 bu do at $1.06¾; 9,200 bu No. 3 spring at 96½c; 10,800 bu do at 96c; 1,600 bu rejected spring at 84c. Total, 169,400 bu.

Corn was rather more active, and quite irregular. The market opened weak, and soon fell off ¼@⅜c per bu under a heavy pressure to sell, born of a reported decline in Liverpool and New York; then rallied somewhat when it was found that the receipts of to-morrow would be light, and that lake freights were lower. These brought out a slightly better shipping demand than has been witnessed for two or three days past, though the shipping movement of to-day was far from being a large one. The business transacted was principally speculative, and that was largely in the way of settlement. The corn trade is now reduced to a very small science. Most of the monied operators who engaged in it this season have lost their cash in the constant "dropping that wears away a stone," and it is now dealt in mostly by those who do not or cannot carry it, and so bandy it about hoping to make an ⅛c on handling it. There is no inducement to ship at present prices, and seemingly but little hope of an advance. Seller November opened this morning at 30¼c, advanced to 30½c, and declined to 30⅛c at the close. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 29⅝@30c, closing at 29⅝c. Seller December sold at 30⅝@31c strictly fresh receipts closed at 30½c; and rejected at 28½c. Cash sales were reported of 11,600 bu No. 2 at 30⅝c; 8,000 bu do at 30⅝c; 26,800 bu do at 30¼c; 4,800 bu do at 30⅛c; 1,600 bu do at 30¼c; 30,000 bu do at 30c; 35,000 bu do at 29⅞c; 10,000 bu do at 29¾c; 2,000 bu rejected at 28⅝c; 7,600 bu do at 28½c. Total, 136,400 bu.

Oats were more active and weak, declining ¼@½c further, with almost no demand, either for cash or future. The market opened steady, under high receipts, but fell off when New York was quoted lower; both markets suffering, apparently, from the fear that the effect of the widely prevalent horse disease will be to cause a material diminution in the demand for consumption. Seller the month opened nominal at 20½c, but declined to 20c at the close. Seller November sold at 20¼@21c, and seller December at 22¼@22½c, all closing weak. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 20¼@20⅜c. Cash sales were reported of 9,800 bu No. 2 at 21c; 16,200 bu do at 20⅜c; 600 bu do at 20⅝c; 100,000 bu do at 20¼c; 600 bu rejected at 18½c; 4,200 bu do at 18c; 600 bu do at 16½c; 600 bu do at 16c; 1,200 bu white at 29c, on track. Total 133,800 bu.

Rye was in good demand, and firm at yesterday's higher quotations, the receipts continuing light. Sales were reported of 4,400 bu No. 2 (gilt-edged receipts) at 51c, and 400 bu do at 50½c. Rejected was nominal at 47@47½c.

Barley was in good demand, and again ½c per bu higher, being about the only thing on the Board that exhibited greater firmness than yesterday. There was a good inquiry for shipment, and a fair speculative demand for No. 2, which sold at 63@63½c seller the month, and 60½@61c seller November. Cash No. 2 ruled steady at 63½c in ordinary houses, with a preference of ¼@½c for receipts on Armour, Dole & Co.'s. No. 3 sold at 48c in ordinary houses, with a preference for Armour, Dole & Co.'s receipts, and a descrimination against those in the Central Elevator. Cash sales were reported of 4,400 bu No. 2 at 64c; 7,200 bu do at 63⅝c; 25,000 bu do at 63½c; 1,600 bu No. 3 at 49c; 1,600 bu do at 48½c; 24,000 bu at do at 47½c; 12,000 bu do at 48c; 800 bu do at 47½c; 800 bu do at 47c; 400 bu rejected at 38c; 7,600 bu do at 37½c; 400 bu do at 37c; 400 bu do at 37c; 400 bu by sample at 82c; 800 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 68c; 400 bu do at 67c; 400 bu do at 67c; 400 bu do at 52c; 400 bu do at 50c; 400 bu do at 49c. Total, 90,600 bu.

ITEMS.

We clip the following items from the Boston *Shipping List*:

The northern whaling fleet this season is much reduced in number. Instead of from 60 to 70 vessels, as in previous seasons, the fleet consists of about 30 vessels. Of these a large number will winter this year at San Francisco, in place of Honolulu, as formerly.

The sponge trade off the gulf coast of Florida is rapidly assuming large proportions. Twenty-eight vessels have lately been engaged in the business, and are reported as having been very successful. These sponge banks will be made a source of revenue to the State one of these days.

A large number of the lumbering firms of the Ottawa have decided to reduce their gangs in the woods during the coming season, owing to the [illegible] high price of labor, and to the [illegible] or lying high [illegible] number of logs are held [illegible] numerous rivers and and dry on the banks, [illegible] stock will, to a considerable extent, [illegible] make up for the large amount usually [illegible] during the winter season.

The mineral wealth of Missouri appeared to great advantage at the fair recently held in St. Louis. One department contained thousands of specimens of iron ore, many of them from districts not heretofore known as possessing any great amount of minerals. Professor R. O. Thompson, who collected most of the specimens, examined the metal deposits along the line of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad for more than 150 miles, and found it a most remarkably rich metallic district. Of iron ores there were specimens at the fair from thirty-five counties of the State. One coal company showed coal from thirty localities in Missouri, and twenty-nine in the Indian Territory and Kansas. There were also on exhibition copper, zinc, nickel, cobalt, antimony, and other ores, and a great variety of paint clays and building stones, obtained from different parts of the State.

The "Paint and Oil Trade," of New York, says:

Petroleum has not made the advance that was expected from the lock-out. Prices are better, of course, and the market is firm, but a scarcity of ocean freights, and the trouble in the money market, have prevented holders from realizing the full benefit of the producers' inactivity.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat was moderately active and somewhat firmer, closing at $1.07½ seller the month, and $1.05⅛ seller November. Corn was quiet and firmer, closing at 30c seller the month, and 30⅛@30¼c seller November. Freights were inactive, and provisions unmentioned.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 25.

ALCOHOL—Was in good request at $1.79@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—There was no visible change in the condition of the market. Stocks are large and accumulating, there being only a light demand for particular grades. Choice green brush is scarce and firm at present prices. We quote: $40.00@50.00 per ton for common; $70.00@90.00 for fair; $100.00@120.00 for choice; and $130.00@160.00 for choice hurl.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Are very active, and firm at present quotations: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime, $1.25@1.35 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $12.50@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.50 del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 6.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x48 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 30x52	....	28.00
32x58 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

BEANS—The supply is ample and demand light. Common and poor beans are plenty and dull; good medium and navies are in some demand. We quote prices at $2.50@2.65; medium at $2.00@2.25; common at $1.50@1.75. Sales include 80 bags navy at $2.15; 32 sacks fair medium at $1.78.

BUTTER—The butter trade was moderately active, with little or no change in values. The shipping demand, as well as the inquiry from local customers, was fair, and the following quotations were well sustained: Strictly choice dairy, 25@30c; fair to good grades, 18@22c; inferior to common, 7@14c.

BAGGING—Dealers report the market steady and firm. Grain bags and wool sacks are very quiet at present, but gunnies and burlaps are meeting with a liberal inquiry. We quote: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

CHEESE—In this market no new features were developed. Business is not particularly active, the demand being chiefly in the shape of small orders, but stocks are moderate, and dealers are not anxious to increase sales at the sacrifice of prices. We quote: New York factory, 15@16c; Ohio factory, 13½@14½c; Western factory, 13@14½c.

COAL—This market continues active and firm at the late advance. We repeat our quotations: Lehigh lump, $11.50; Lehigh prepared, $10.50; Lackawanna, $10.00@11.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.00@10.50; Blossburg, $9.50@10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.50; Indiana, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—Remains quiet and unchanged. Dealers are preparing for the approaching packing season. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.50; lard tierces, $1.80@1.90; whiskey barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $6.50@7.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $18.00@20.00 ⅌ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23@27.00 ⅌ m. Sales include 500 lard tierces at $1.90.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—A very good local and shipping demand exists, former prices being generally adhered to. We note sales of 25 boxes pears at $5.00; 50 at $4.00; 75 at $3.50; Tokay grapes at 30c; muscat at 25c.

EGGS—The offerings are larger, and only a moderate demand exists. Prices are weak at 22@23c for fresh; 16@20c for pickled. Sales comprise 1,000 dozen at 22@23c; 10 cases pickled at 20c; 20 brls at 22c.

FEATHERS—Were in good request, and quotable at 68@70c for prime live geese; 20@50c for mixed. Sales include 100 lbs prime at 70c.

FISH—No changes occurred in the fish market. The demand is fully as active as [illegible] at this season of the year, and with no surplus [illegible] on hand the feeling among dealers is one of [illegible] firmness. Following are the prices current: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.75@10.00; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, 1.75@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@32c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A moderate amount of trading was done in this line of goods, and prices were comparatively steady, as previously quoted. We repeat our list: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 14@15c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 8@9c; French do, 11@11½c; raisins, $2.25@2.30; blackberries, new, 11½@12c; raspberries, 35@37c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 19@20c; peaches, halves, 7@7½c; do, quarters, 6½@7c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; apples, Southern, new, 5@6½c; do, Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8½@9c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20c; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c; chestnuts, per bu, $6.50@7.00.

GAME—The receipts this morning were exceedingly light, and prices are already ruling higher. Quail are scarce, and meet with ready sale at $2.50 per doz.; venison, 16@18c. Sales include 114 doz prairie chickens at $4.00; 26 doz do at $3.50; 10 doz Mallard ducks at $3.00; 20 doz do at $2.50; 14 doz small at $1.50; 9 brent at 40c each; 30 doz quail at $2.50; 10 doz do at $2.25; 5 doz snipe at $1.25.

GREEN FRUITS—Met with a fair inquiry to-day, former prices being generally obtained. The demand for apples is improving. Sales were reported of 2 cars apples at $2.00; 1 car at $2.12½; 150 brls choice at $2.25@2.50; 100 brls at $2.00; 100 brls at $1.50@1.75; 5 brls quinces at $7.50; 26 do at $7.00; 75 baskets at 75c@$1.00; 40 cases Catawba grapes at $3.50@3.75; 14 cases Isabella at $3.25; 170 brls cranberries (Sacket) at $12.00; 300 brls do at $11.50; 250 at $10.00@11.00; 20 brls, wild, at $8.50@9.00.

GROCERIES—Sugars and coffees were again quoted strong, the tendency of prices for both of these staples being upward. Syrups were also very firm, as the demand is active while stocks are moderate. Spices continue easy. Other articles in the list may be quoted steady. Following are the prices current:

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 23¼@23⅝c; choice do, 22¾@22½c; prime Rio, 21½@21¾c; good do, 20¾@21c; common do, 19½@20c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 23@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20@20½c; Stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9¼@9¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14@14½c; crushed and powdered, 13½@13¾c; granulated, 13@13½c; A, standard, 12¾@12⅞c; do No. 2, 12½@12⅝c; B, 12¼@12½c; extra C, 12¼@12½c; C, No. 2, 11¾@12c; yellow C, 11½@11¾c; choice brown, 11@11¼c; prime do, 10¾@11c; fair do, 10@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 10¾@11c; fair do, 8¾@9c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@8c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Remains weak at the decline recently noted. Stocks are large, while the demand is only fair. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed, $16.50@17.50; do loose pressed, $15.00@17.00; new prairie, pressed, $10.50@11.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.50; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were again quoted dull, with prices weak and tending lower. A few small lots were taken at outside quotations, but sales were chiefly at outside and medium figures. We make no change in our list: Green butchers', 7½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10½@10¾c; do light, 11½@11¾c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@60c; damaged, 8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded [illegible] cent off.

HOPS—The market is [illegible] quiet, there being only a light demand. The receipts are ample for present requirements. We quote Wisconsin at 16@30c; Eastern at 28@30c.

HONEY—Choice [illegible] are in good request at 25@30c; strained [illegible] dull at 18@20c; Eastern quotable [illegible]. Sales comprise 300 lbs Eastern at 35c; 200 lbs do at 34c; 150 lbs choice Western at 26c.

IRON AND STEEL—Are in continued good demand, former prices being strictly adhered to. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron	6	5-10@ 7c		
Bar iron	5	4-10@ 5	5-10	rates
Heavy band	5	4-10@ 5	9-10	rates
Light band	5	4-10@ 5	3-10	rates
Hoop	5	4-10@ 6	8-10	rates
Oval	5	4-10@ 5	9-10	rates
Round and square	5	4-10@		rates
Half oval and half round	5	4-10@		rates
Russian iron, perfect	22			
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21			
Sheet iron	7½	@		rates
Norway nail rods	9	@ 9½		rates
German plow steel	11	@12½		rates
Bessemer plow steel	19½	@13½		rates
Spring and plow steel	11	@12		rates

LEATHER—Continues active at unchanged prices. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@	40
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@	43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	80@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	27@	29
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	24@	26
Collar, ⅌ ft	19@	22
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, light	33@	35
Rough upper, heavy	30@	32
Rough upper, damaged	26@	28
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@	35
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@	30
"B. A." sole	30@	35

OAK.

Calf	1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@	1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@	2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.85@	2.00
French calf, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

LEMONS—Are in light request at $9.00@10.00 for French; $7.50@8.00 for Malagas. New oranges at $4.00 per 100.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—A fair business was transacted at former prices, yesterday's reduction in tin plate and zinc being sustained. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $16.00; do, 14x20, $16.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; half casks, 11¾c; less quantity, 12½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7¼c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 45c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12, 11¾c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Are in continued good demand at $6.12½@6.25 as a basis. We quote: 10d per keg, $6.12½@6.25; 8d do, $6.37½@6.55; 6d to 60d, do, $6.62½@6.75; 4d do $6.62½@7.00; 3d do, $7.62½@7.75; do 3d, fine, $9.00@9.12½; 2d do, $9.37½@9.50; clinch, $8.50@8.62½. 12½ off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were fairly active. We note an advance of 1c in Sisal rope, now quoted at 16@17c; otherwise prices are unchanged and range as follows:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 18	@	19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	16	@	17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20	@	23
Marline, ⅌ lb	20	@	23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17	@	19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00	@	5.25
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.00	@	7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	6.00	@	6.50

OILS—Carbon was active and firm. Lard oil continues easy. Linseed, whale, sperm, and other descriptions rule steady and unchanged. We repeat our quotations of yesterday: Carbon, 27@28c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 88c; do, ice-pressed, 78c; do, current make, 75c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85@87c; do boiled, 90@92c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 72@73c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven. red	4.50
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3¾c
In bladders	4 c

POULTRY—The market is not largely supplied, but there is little inquiry, and sales are very slow; prices are reduced. Sales include 4 dozen dressed chickens at $3.25; 14 coops mixed at $2.50@2.75; 15 coops at $2.00@2.50; 29 coops at $2.00@2.25; 5 do at $1.75; 14 coops turkeys at 10c; 3 do at 8@9c; 500 lbs dressed at 12@14c; 4 coops ducks at $3.00@4.00; 8 coops geese at $11.00@12.00.

POTATOES—Choice varieties continue in good demand, and prices are steady at 45@55c. Mixed and white potatoes are very dull, and sell slowly. Sales include 6 cars peachblows at 50c; 1 at 47c; 4 at 45c; 1 at 40c on track; 1 car white at 37½c, delivered; 1 car do at 35c.

SWEET POTATOES—The receipts have been quite liberal for the last few days, and prices are a trifle easier. A fair demand exists. Sales comprise 10 brls at $3.25; 50 do at $3.00; 150 brls at $2.60.

SALT—The market is very firm, and demand large. Stocks are light. We make no changes in quotations to-day: Saginaw, fine, $2.10; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $3.00; do, with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Trade was fairly active at the following list of prices:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	[illegible]
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.00

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

1 3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.20
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x6	2.35
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x3	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

Discount of 15@25 per cent from list.

SEEDS—The demand for timothy was fair, prices ruling stronger for prime. Clover and flax in moderate request. Sales include 54 sacks prime timothy at $3.02½; 20 do at $3.00; 31 do at $2.95; 52 do at $2.90; 187 do at $2.85; 101 do at $2.80; 59 do at $2.75; 68 do at $2.70; 15 do at $2.60; 15 sacks good clover at $5.25; 12 do at $5.00; 70 bags flax at $1.50.

TEAS—The following prices are current: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.05@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 60@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice $1.10@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@75c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.05.

TOBACCO—Remains firm at the subjoined prices:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 58@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—We repeat our quotations: Beech, $12.50@13.00; maple, $13.50@14.00; hickory, $14.50; slabs, $8.00.

WOOL—Dealers report a better feeling in this market. The demand among Eastern manufacturers is increasing, and a revival of business is hoped for before long. Prices are irregular, but range about as follows:

Tub, choice, extra	55@60c
Tub, common	50@55c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	50@52c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	25@30c
Fleece, X, good condition, light	45@50c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	30@40c
Fleece, medium, good condition, light	43@50c
Fleece, coarse, light, and clean	40@45c
Fleece, coarse, light, and dingy	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	30@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	28@32c
Super, pulled	40@45c
Extra, pulled	40@45c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Are very firm, and rule as follows:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs.	Flour per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward.	Grain in bulk.	Cured meats in bulk.
Boston and New England	$.70	$1.40	70	80
New York	.65	1.30	65	75
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.60	1.20	60	70
Wilmington, Del.	.60	1.20	60	70
Washington, D. C.	.68	1.33		
Alexandria, Va.	.78	1.56		
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire	.40	.80	40	45
Wheeling	.45	.90	45	50
Cleveland	.27½	.55	27½	32½
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O.	.40	.80	40	45
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	.44	.88	44	47½
Norfolk, Va.	.69	1.38		
Wilmington, N. C.	.85	1.59		
Charleston, S. C.	.85	1.70		
Savannah, Ga.	.85	1.70		
Petersburg and Richmond	.77	[illegible]		

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 25.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,853	6,831	1,116
Tuesday	2,250	7,580	1,389
Wednesday	3,192	12,253	2,153
Thursday	2,511	9,220	1,837
Friday	2,051	8,510	1,198
Total	11,857	44,394	7,693

The following are the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	301	4,984	....
Tuesday	745	6,314	....
Wednesday	128	4,830	....
Thursday	1,136	6,431	....
Total	2,309	22,609	....

CATTLE—The cattle trade continues dull, with prices weak and unsettled. There was a fair inquiry for the better grades of Texas cattle, but all other descriptions of stock were more or less neglected, and although prices underwent no quotable change they were weak all around. In quality there was no noticeable improvement, the great bulk of the offerings, as for some time past, consisting of thin Texans, and half-fattened natives. There was not "hoof" that would properly grade as choice, and barely a half dozen droves that would grade above medium. The highest figure obtained was $5.62½. A few car loads were taken at $5.00@5.50, but most of the day's sales were effected at $3.00@4.25. Packers, city butchers, feeders, and shippers were all in the market, and buying, but their wants were few, the aggregate of their purchases reaching only about 1,200 head. The more notable transactions were 171 head averaging 1,050 lbs at $3.87½, and 175 head averaging 1,048 lbs at $3.37½. The former drove was taken by Culbertson, Blair & Co., and the latter by Armour & Co., packers. Stock steers sold to a limited extent at $2.75@4.00. Veal calves remain dull at $3.50@5.50. The market closed dull and heavy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.40@6.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.60@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Through droves	1.75@3.00
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.25@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
26	Texan steers	930	$3.25
14	good steers	1,269	5.00
101	good steers	1,206	4.75
33	good steers	1,088	4.75
20	good steers	1,354	5.60
14	good steers	1,262	5.00
19	good steers	1,375	4.90
16	good steers	1,145	5.00
108	Texan steers	959	3.30
17	good steers	1,334	5.62½
31	good steers	1,307	5.00
25	stock steers	910	4.00
17	shipping steers	1,137	4.80
107	Texas cattle	1,020	3.25
67	Texas cattle	1,145	4.30
105	Texan steers	1,100	3.75
19	Texan cows	896	3.25
18	stockers	1,114	4.25
11	extra cows and heifers	1,060	5.00
19	cows	1,054	3.50
171	Texan steers	1,050	3.87½
175	Texan steers	1,048	3.37½
64	butchers' stock	892	3.50

HOGS—To-night closes another dull and unprofitable day in this department of trade. Shippers were about the only operators, and with unfavorable Eastern advices and continued large receipts, holders were compelled to grant still further concessions. Light grades, such as are usually sought after by New York buyers, were almost unsalable at any price, while good to choice heavy hogs were not wanted even at 10c "off." Trading was extremely slow from the opening to the close, at $4.10@4.15 for common; at $4.20@4.25 for medium, and at $4.30@4.40 for good to choice. Many remain in the pens unsold and the market closed weak at the above quotations. Sales embrace the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
132	230	$4.25	40	296	$4.30	94	254	$4.20
60	266	4.25	44	223	4.35	59	233	4.30
48	274	4.25	48	306	4.35	61	219	4.30
55	238	4.30	94	276	4.40	58	284	4.35
35	188	4.15	45	240	4.30	59	280	4.30
183	298	4.30	58	278	4.25	50	235	4.30
62	245	4.40	58	310	4.30	65	155	4.15
22	310	4.35	36	214	4.20	28	368	4.30
47	201	4.37½	45	202	4.30	107	268	4.20
63	215	4.25	53	287	4.30	45	283	4.35
22	230	4.35	49	275	4.30	54	257	4.37½
43	201	4.35	49	302	4.30	48	286	4.30
51	252	4.35	119	226	4.25	132	230	4.25
63	284	4.40	34	251	4.35	53	195	4.25
46	302	4.30	55	259	4.35	67	182	4.25
55	234	4.30	53	295	4.25	69	189	4.15
45	274	4.35	195	189	4.30	50	277	4.35

SHEEP—The sheep trade was again fairly active, to-day, but prices were low and unremunerative. The receipts, though somewhat smaller than those of yesterday or the day before, were liberal for this period of the week, and buyers were enabled to fill their orders at a reduction of about 12½c from yesterday's prices, or at a reduction of 37½c from Tuesday's prices. The quality was poor, and we find most of the sales to have been made at $3.25@4.00. The extreme range was $3.00@4.50. We note the following:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
198	75	$3.25	189	95	$4.25
100	92	3.50	58	78	3.00
93	100	4.10	20	81	3.50
93	78	3.12½	90	93	4.00
97	89	3.50			

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY, Oct. 24.

Vessels were in fair demand, and rates unchanged, as follows:

Manistee	$5.00	Green Bay	$5.00@6.00
Ludington	4.75	Grand Haven	4.00
Pentwater	4.50	Oconto	7.50@8.00
Menominee	6.00	Suamico	6.00
Muskegon	4.00	Alpena	6.00
Grand River	4.00	Two Rivers	3.50

The receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning, were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	6,419	2,989
Shingles, m	4,576	1,814
Lath, m	688	281

Same date last year:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	6,367	1,821
Shingles, m	4,576	2,806
Lath, m	69	249

LUMBER AFLOAT—There was a good supply on hand, but a poor demand, only one cargo having been sold. Prices were unchanged, as follows:

Good to choice mill-run lumber	$17.00@20.50
Common to good strips and boards	13.00@16.50
Common mixed lumber	12.00@13.00
Joist and scantling	12.00@12.25
Shingles	3.12½
Lath	3.25
Pickets	9.00@10.00

AT THE YARDS—Trade at the yards was good; buyers were in fair attendance and prices nominally unchanged.

QUOTABLE

First and second clear	$48.00@50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	32.00@36.00
Common boards	16.00@18.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	16.00@18.00
Fencing	16.00@17.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	19.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.50@ 4.00

ON TRACK—Shingles were in fair demand at the annexed prices:

No. 1 sawed	$1.50 @2.00
A or Star	2.12½@3.37½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6 in, grooved and matched	75.00
Axels	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00

WHITEWOOD.

Box boards	$40.00@45.00
Common	25.00@30.00
Clear	35.00@40.00
Culls	15.00@[illegible]

Cargo sales were as follows: [illegible] Kewaunee, Cargo schr Free Press at $3.12½. Sold by [illegible] 400 m A sawed [illegible] Borland & Co. Blanch[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... Oct. 25.

Prop S. C. Baldwin, Milwaukee, 625 tons iron ore.
Bark Naiad, Buffalo, 302 bars railroad iron.
Bark Naiad, Oconto, 248 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Bark Summer Cloud, Buffalo, 550 tons coal.
Schr Monticello, Little Sodus, 524 tons coal.
Schr Meridian, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr E. H. Hackley, Pensaukee, 200 m lumber.
Schr Irene, Traverse Bay, 30 m lumber, 20 cds wood.
Schr Menomonee, Muskegon, 220 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Camden, Buffalo, 450 tons railroad iron.
Schr James C. Harrison, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
Schr Lumberman, White Lake, 125 m lumber.
Schr Falcon, Ludington, 100 m lumber.
Schr R. J. Sanborn, Pentwater, 160 m lumber.
Schr Horace Greeley, Sister's Bay, 95 cds wood.
Schr Mary McVea, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Four Brothers, Holland, 100 cds bark.
Scow Christie, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Scow Louise Strom, Saugatuck, 45 cds wood.
Schr A. L. Potter, Milwaukee, 420 tons iron ore.
Schr E. M. Shoyer, Grand Haven, 2,400 railroad ties.
Schr Jessie Philips, Manistee, 190 m lumber.
Schr Minnesota, Menominee, 170 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Tempest, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Cheboygan, 135 m lumber.
Schr Free Democrat, Kewaunee, 400 m shingles.
Schr Hattie Howard, Erie, 476 tons coal.
Scow Restless, Muskegon, 50 cds slabs.
Scow [illegible], Saugatuck, 1,500 railroad ties, 20 cds wood.
Scow Silver Cloud, Mann's Pier, 95 cds wood.
Schr Inter-Ocean, Buffalo, light.
Schr Wm. Smith, South Haven, 40 cords wood.
Scow Milton, White Lake, 120 m lumber.
Schr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 55 brls flour, 60 pkgs fish, 85 pkgs butter, and sundries.
Prop City of Detroit, Bay City, 4,000 brls salt.
Schr Hamilton, Grand Haven, 125 m lumber.
Barge Guiding Star, Bay City, 5,000 brls salt.
Barge Venus, Ludington, 175 m lumber.
Barge Mercury, Ludington, 175 m lumber.
Schr Manitowoc, Two Rivers, 406 bu grain, 38 bu potatoes, 18 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Brig Fashion, Menominee, 180 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Hattie Fisher, Grand Haven, 75 cords bark.
Schr J. W. Bronson, Menominee, 130 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Dolphin, Ludington, 145 m lumber.
Schr J. P. March, Cleveland, 700 tons coal.
Schr Mary, Oconto, 150 m lumber.
Schr Pilot, Menominee, 100 m lumber, 5 m lath.
Scow D. R. Owen, Pentwater, 110 cords bark.
Scow Wm. Morse, Port Clinton, 22 yards gravel.
Schr [illegible] Muster, Buffalo, 1,000 tons coal.
Bark Cleveland, Menominee, [illegible] lath.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, 110 m lumber.
Schr J. P. Ward, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber.
Schr R. B. Hubbard, Pentwater, 90 m lumber.
Schr Imperial, Menominee, 300 m lumber.
Schr Phoenix, Pentwater, 175 m lumber.
Schr White Cloud, Green Bay, 200 m lumber.
Schr Clayton Belle, Oswego, 450 tons coal.
Schr Catchpole, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Samuel Flint, Buffalo, 700 tons coal.
Schr Denmark, Jacksonport, 1,441 telegraph poles, 1,000 posts.
Schr Mag Thompson, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Caledonia, South Haven, 22 cords wood, 17 cords bark.
Scow Levi Mann, South Haven, 8 cords wood, 35 cords bark.

CLEARED .... Oct. 25.

Schr Pilgrim, Evanston, 140 m lumber.
Scow Milton, White Lake, 1,000 bu corn, and sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Schr Havana, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 98 tubs, 125 green hides, and sundries.
Prop Ocean, Montreal, sundries.
Bark Great West, Ford River, 60 brls flour, and sundries.
Brig Fashion, Menominee, 50 brls pork, 50 brls beef, and sundries.
Bark Cleveland, Menominee, 10 brls lard, and sundries.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, Muskegon, 75 bu oats.
Schr Imperial, Escanaba, 30 brls beef and pork.
Schr James Morris, Kingston, 18,541 bu wheat.
Schr Horace Greeley, Sisters' Bay, 150 bu oats.
Brig Orkney Lass, Buffalo, 17,200 bu barley.
Schr Kingfisher, Buffalo, 31,000 bu corn.
Schr Minnesota, Menominee, 5,000 bu oats.
Schr Inter-Ocean, Erie, 50,000 bu wheat.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Dull; quotable at 15c for wheat and 14c for corn to Buffalo; 19c for wheat and 18c for corn to Kingston. New England rates unchanged. The engagements reported were: To BUFFALO—Props City of Traverse and Chicago, wheat at 15c; schr G. H. Hurd, wheat at 15c; prop Milwaukee, rye on p. t.; prop Jay Gould, barley at 15c; schr Montgomery, Montgomery and Nellie Reddington, prop City of Detroit, all corn at 14c; Guiding Star, barley on p. t.; prop Russia, wheat, p. t. To NEW YORK—Prop B. W. Blanchard, wheat at 38c. To KINGSTON OR PRESCOTT—Schr St. Lawrence, wheat at 19 or 21c. To OSWEGO—Wm. B. Allen, wheat at 21c. Total capacity equal to 191,000 bu wheat, 20,000 bu rye, 110,000 bu corn, and 60,000 bu barley.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 24.—Grain freights are steady at the recent decline, and the following charters are reported: To BUFFALO—Schr Minnie Slauson, wheat at 18½c. To OSWEGO—American, wheat at 24c. The rate to Kingston is entirely nominal.

At Buffalo, Oct. 23, rates and charters reported by H. N. Smith, Esq.: Schr Persia, railroad iron to Port Stanley at $1.00 gold, free; schr Evening Star, to Sheboygan, coal at $1 per ton, free; schrs Frank Perew, Clara Parker, Wm. Jones, iron ore, Escanaba to Buffalo [illegible] Cleveland, p. t.; schr Newsboy, iron ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, at $5.50 per ton. The [illegible] Company report prop Mayflower, salt to Chicago at 20c per brl f o b.

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE ITEMS.

Wind—From the southeast, light.

—The schooner H. A. Richmond, reported to be a total loss, has been raised and taken to Traverse City. She is not seriously damaged.

—The St. Paul locks of the Sachine Canal were seriously damaged by the steamer Pickett day before yesterday. It will require several days to repair the damage.

—The scow D. G. Wright has been got off the beach north of Racine, and towed to Milwaukee. The schooner Narragansett, once abandoned, has been rescued by the steamer Magnet and towed to Detroit. She has sustained severe injuries.

—Mr. George W. Pontine, ship-builder at Port Burwell, reports the schooner Grace Sherwood, which was ashore there, off and undergoing repairs at that port. The barge Saginaw has also been got off, and inside. She leaves westward immediately. The Robert Emmet, at Port Bruce, is still on the beach.

—John Ransom, Esq., publisher of the *Masonic Tidings*, at Lockport, writes in regard to a paragraph, extracted from the Erie *Dispatch*, noticing the finding of a body by the tug Tillinghast. He says the body is undoubtedly that of Captain Timothy McEwen, who was lost with his vessel in the fearful gale of November, 1871. He lived at Pekin, Niagara County, and was a member of Niagara Lodge No. 375, F. and A. M. It is known that he had the Masonic emblem and number of his lodge tattoed on his left arm, and the place where the body was found is not far from where his vessel is supposed to have been wrecked.

—A new lamp has been invented by a French chemist which is intended to be used at sea, and is peculiarly adapted to the purpose because it cannot be extinguished by wind or water. It consists of a cylindrical vessel of tin, with a conical point, provided below with a tube six inches in length. The vessel is filled entirely with fragments of phosphide of calcium, and the tube soldered up air-tight, so that the preparation can be kept many years without change. When the lamp is to be used the tip of the cone is to be cut off, and an opening made at the end of the narrow tube referred to, and the lamp inserted in a wooden float and thrown into the water. The water penetrates through the lower end of the tube, and comes into contact with the phosphide of calcium, and is decomposed with the formation of phosphuretted hydrogen gas, which is developed in great quantity, and which, escaping through the open tube of the cone, becomes ignited and burns in contact with the atmosphere.

—The new propeller Menominee, of Goodrich's Lake Michigan line of steamers, called at Detroit, day before yesterday afternoon homeward bound, having recently been to Buffalo with a cargo of grain. She was built for the Chicago and Green Bay route, and is very well got up. She is propelled by the engine formerly in the Navarino, which steamer was burned shortly after coming out, by the great fire at Chicago. The dimensions of the Menominee are as follows: Length of keel, 197 feet; depth of hold 11½ feet; beam, including guards, 36 feet. Her engine is 400-horse power, with cylinder 20 inches, and length of stroke 36 inches. Her cabin arrangements are as yet unfinished. She is commanded by Captain John Gilman, a Detroiter, who has long been connected with lake navigation, and is well posted on the whole chain of lakes.

—Captain J. Keith, of this city, will build a three-masted schooner in Detroit, this winter. She will be 165 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 11 feet in depth of hold. She is to be wire-rigged.

—Captain Lewis Ives has taken the contract for getting off the beach at Leamington the schooner Ned Robinson, and which he expects to accomplish in a few days. The plan of operations will be upon a new principle in the wrecking line.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS. [illegible] Arrangement.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a. m.	*[illegible]
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 a. m.	*[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	*[illegible]
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	*[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	*4:15 p. m.	*[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:15 p. m.	*[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	†9:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*11:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	*1:45 p. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*6:15 p. m.	[illegible]

†Mondays excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a. m.	*8:20 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a. m.	*3:50 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p. m.	*[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation	*4:50 p. m.	*[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. †Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:30 a. m.	*[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p. m.	*7:55 p. m.
Cairo Mail	*8:30 a. m.	*[illegible]
Cairo Express	†8:15 p. m.	*[illegible]
Springfield Express	*8:30 a. m.	*[illegible]
Springfield Express	†8:15 p. m.	*[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 a. m.	*[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	†9:15 p. m.	*[illegible]
**Gilman Passenger	*4:00 p. m.	*[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a. m.	*[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*9:00 a. m.	*[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	*[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*3:00 p. m.	*[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*5:15 p. m.	*[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 p. m.	*[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. **On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 100 Market-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st., and Michigan-av.; also, foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time-Table.

Leave Chicago	† 9:40 a. m.	‡8:25 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	† 6:00 p. m.	‡5:25 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	†10:55 p. m.	‡8:25 a. m.

†Mail and Express, except Sunday. ‡Lightning Express, except Saturday. Running time [illegible] Chicago at 7:20 a. m. and 8:25 p. m. Running time only [illegible] hours. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	‡3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	*[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a. m.	*[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 p. m.	*[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	*[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	*9:00 p. m.	*[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 33 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	‡10:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth Express	‡10:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:00 a. m.	*9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express	*9:20 a. m.	*7:20 p. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*8:00 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodat'n	*[illegible]	*[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

*Sundays excepted. † Saturdays ex. ‡ Mondays ex.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight offices at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a. m.	8:20 p. m.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:20 p. m.	9:40 a. m.
Danville Accommodation	5:20 p. m.	9:40 a. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*[illegible]	*[illegible]
Pacific Express	*5:15 p. m.	*[illegible]
Fast Line	*9:00 p. m.	*[illegible]
Mail	*[illegible]	*[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:40 p. m.	*[illegible]

†Sundays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-Second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a. m.	*[illegible]
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*[illegible]
Jackson Accom'dat'n (daily)	3:35 p. m.	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	[illegible]

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.

Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*[illegible]
Night Express	*9:00 p. m.	*[illegible]

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

Night Express	*9:00 p. m.	*[illegible]

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.

Grand Trunk Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Grand Trunk Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	[illegible]

*Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Arrive Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

BOARD WANTED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERSONAL.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

SEWING MACHINES.

PARTNERS WANTED.

FOR SALE.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

MACHINERY.

FINANCIAL.

TO EXCHANGE.

DIVORCES.

LOST AND FOUND.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

MUSICAL.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

Continued Agitation of the Movement to Close the Saloons.

The Temperance Committees Arrayed in Solid Phalanx.

Mayor Medill Hedged In Between Two Fires.

The Opponents of Sunday Beer Demand the Revocation of Licenses, and Arrest and Imprisonment of Venders.

Addresses to the People of Chicago and the Mayor.

The Sunday question still occupies a large share of public attention, and is talked about by all classes of citizens. Almost every one is of opinion that the enforcement of the law next Sunday will be a failure, and many anticipate a "lively time." There will certainly be a demonstration of some kind, and there will probably be more noise and music in the streets than on any previous Sunday for many years. It was expected that the committee appointed by the German mass-meeting to inform the Mayor of their action, would wait on His Honor yesterday, and formally present him with the anti-Sunday resolutions. Whether the Mayor wished to avoid a meeting with them, it is impossible to tell, but he failed to make his appearance at his office during the entire afternoon. He did rush through the Secretaries' room into the Comptroller's office about 3 o'clock to attend a meeting of the Council Finance Committee; but, it having been whispered around that the Committee of Fifteen, and a delegation from the Committee of Seventy also, intended to interview him, he disappeared suddenly, and could not be found. He is absolutely "hounded to death," and certainly cannot be blamed for desiring to escape the torture of endless talk.

THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN

held a meeting at the room of the Temperance Bureau, No. 172 East Adams street, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Rev. Dr. Everts in the chair.

A resolution requesting the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Men's Union to establish reading and coffee rooms in the different portions of the city—the coffee to be furnished at cost, and reading matter free—was adopted.

On motion, it was resolved to hold a public Temperance meeting in each division of the city next Thursday night.

The pastors of churches are requested to recommend to their congregations to set aside next Wednesday as a day of prayer for the success of the temperance movement and the Sunday laws.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

The following "address to the people" was submitted, and accepted:

To the People of Chicago:

There appears to be a misapprehension on the part of the daily press, and in the minds of many of our citizens, in regard to the proposed action of those favorable to the continuance and enforcement of the Sunday liquor law, and of the statute enacted last winter to provide against the evils resulting from the sale and use of intoxicating liquors. It is no partisan movement in which we are engaged. We have no desire to enter the arena of politics, if it is possible to accomplish our objects in any other way. We have no desire to put candidates in the field, except where it is absolutely necessary to prevent the repeal or non-enforcement of the laws in question. We greatly prefer to sustain the candidates already nominated who are favorable to law and order, as represented in the great mass meeting of our citizens from which we derived our appointment, but the issue has been forced upon us.

Early in the season the liquor interests of the city and State commenced the formation of Personal Liberty Leagues with a view of controlling the nomination and election of Legislative and Executive officers wherever possible; and, within a few days, the same interest has held large public meetings, where they have resolved to use all means in their power to repeal the laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, or which make the liquor-seller liable for the damage which he may inflict, to request the Mayor not to enforce said laws, and to strike from the list of legislative and county and city candidates all who do not favor the repeal of the Temperance and Sunday laws.

We propose to meet this issue, and, in the effort to stem the tide of intemperance, vice and crime, the legitimate and inevitable result and consequence of the liquor traffic, and especially of the Sunday liquor traffic, we invoke not the aid of the professed temperance and Christian men alone, but of every good citizen and every true friend of law and order.

We have the authority of the States Attorney for saying that two-thirds of the criminal business of his office would be abolished if the laws against the Sunday liquor traffic are enforced. We have the authority of Judges of Courts, and of all who have had anything to do with criminal jurisprudence in all ages and all countries, for saying that at least three-fourths of all crime is the result directly or indirectly of the sale and use of intoxicating liquors. Our own experience of last Sunday is fully confirmatory of the statement of our excellent Prosecuting Attorney.

Now, fellow-citizens, the question is squarely before us. Shall we permit the laws which, if enforced, will prevent so much vice, and crime, and taxation, either to remain a dead-letter upon our statute books, or be repealed in the interests of the promoters of this vice, crime, and taxation? This is the issue made up by the liquor-sellers, by their leagues, and in public meetings assembled. Is it not worth while to make an effort to enforce a law which will prevent two-thirds of our criminal offences, and those of the gravest character, which will relieve us of an untold amount of poverty, wretchedness, and woe, and no inconsiderable portion of the taxes to which honest labor and legitimate business are subject? Does it not involve interests and considerations infinitely higher and more important to society than our partisanship? We have pleasure in saying that we find gentlemen in nomination for various offices to be filled, and in both parties, of the highest character, for whom every friend of law and order can safely and cheerfully vote. We find others simply the representatives of the saloons and of the liquor interest, for whom no good citizen should cast his ballot. For these latter, and these alone, we desire and propose to substitute other and better men. To this end we invoke the aid of the friends of the movement in every ward, town, and precinct in Cook County. It is desirable that as many public meetings as possible should be held in every ward in the city, and in the towns of the county, between this time and the election.

We are confident that a large majority of the people of the city and county will enroll themselves on the side of law and order, whenever the questions involved in the movement are fairly laid before them. What we want now is earnest work along the whole line.

On behalf of the Committee of Seventy,
WILLARD WOODARD.

On behalf of the Committee of Fifteen,
W. W. EVERTS.

On behalf of the Committee on Elections,
A. L. MORRISON.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A "TIPPLING-HOUSE."

The subjoined document was submitted by Mr. Mears, and the reporters were requested to publish it:

To correct the impressions of any parties who may think that the question of what constitutes a "tippling-house," or whether a beer saloon is within the prohibition of the law, we desire you to publish the following summary from one of the latest and leading cases on the subject, decided by the Supreme Court of this State. This is the law as settled, and parties should govern themselves accordingly. In the case of Koop v. The People of the State of Illinois, decided at the June term, 1868, and reported in Volume 47, Supreme Court Reports, page 327, etc., the following is the language of the Court:

"By Section 127 of the statute, keeping open any tippling-house on the Sabbath day or night is classed under the head of offences against the public morality, health and police, and to constitute it the actual sale of liquors of any kind on the Sabbath day or night is not requisite. The offence is in keeping a tippling-house open on the Sabbath day or night. The proof that defendant kept a tippling-house would be established by proof that he kept a grocery or drinking saloon for the sale of strong drinks. A 'tippling-house' is defined to be a 'a public drinking house.' In such houses usually stimulating beverages are kept on sale. In this beer only was sold. Beer was the defendant's specialty. Some prefer one kind of 'tipple,' and some another, and these houses are usually so furnished and kept as to accommodate the various tastes of their customers. There are tipplers of beer as well as of other strong drinks, and the keeper of a beer saloon, when that alone is sold, is, in the light of the statute, the keeper of a tippling-house.

"To establish the offence charged, it was only necessary for the prosecution to show that the defendant kept a beer saloon where beer was sold by the glass or drink; that to this saloon the public had free access on the Sabbath day as on week days, and every facility afforded those who might enter to obtain their favorite tipple. The proof in this case fulfils these requirements. The saloon was used as a sitting-room for the boarders, and the house was accessible to every one from the public street on the Sabbath as on week day; and, although proof was not required that the defendant should actually sell beer on that day, there was proof that beer was sold on the Sabbath day in the saloon. It makes no difference how much or how little he sold, or whether he sold any, and the fact that he sold one glass of beer goes to prove that the saloon was kept open for the purpose of selling it by the glass, and is a clear violation of the statute. By keeping open the saloon on the Sabbath Day the defendant showed his readiness and willingness to sell his liquors. He sold on that day all that was called for—one glass.

"It is not meet that the law should be evaded under the pretence that the saloon was defendant's sitting room. It was also accessible to the public, and could readily become the resort of the idle and the vicious and thus be productive of the evil consequences the statute was designed to prevent."

The judgment rendered in the court below was affirmed, the motion for a new trial overruled, and final judgment entered against the saloon-keeper.

In the case of Faul vs. The People, decided at the June term, 1867, reported in 45th Illinois, 259, etc., it appeared that the front doors of the saloon were not open, but the customers entered at a hall door, and judgment was, nevertheless, affirmed against the saloon keeper, entering in that way being held to constitute no defence.

ADDRESS TO THE MAYOR.

The Committee intended to call on the Mayor during the afternoon, and submit to him an address for his consideration. Having learned that he was not in his office, and would not probably be there until 10 o'clock this morning, they enclosed the document in an envelope, and despatched a small boy with it to His Honor's residence, on Michigan avenue.

The Committee have heard the rumors that nearly all the saloon-keepers have determined to open their places next Sunday, and hence are determined to aid and support the Mayor in enforcing the law. Appended is the text of their address to him:

SIR: The Committee of Fifteen, representing the law-abiding and the moral and religious sentiment of the citizens of Chicago, hereby congratulate you upon the efficiency of the orders issued by you for the closing of the saloons on last Sunday, and also upon the unusual quiet and good order that generally prevailed in consequence thereof; and the almost entire absence of crime within the limits of the whole city. Every law-abiding citizen was well pleased with the result. Over twenty-two hundred saloon-keepers voluntarily closed their doors, and many expressed themselves highly gratified at the new order of things. There was an almost total absence of rowdyism upon the public streets; women and children passed unmolested, and without insult throughout the city. A universal feeling of contentment was marred only by the fact that here and there a saloon-keeper bade defiance to the law and the authorities for enforcing it; and, in one case, an Alderman now in the Common Council of the city, set the bad example of defying the laws made by the body of which he is a member, encouraging others to do likewise, and this in view of four policemen, who, when requested by the citizens to arrest him, replied that they had no orders to do so, although the violation was shameless and palpable. One hundred and eighteen men were thus hardy enough to break the city and State law, and publicly insult 300,000 law-abiding citizens, for according to all theories of law, accepted in all the States of this Republic a law upon the statute books is the expressed wish of the people until repealed. If these 118 should go unpunished their numbers would doubtless receive a large accession on next Sunday.

To prevent such a crisis from arising, we ask you to exercise some of the powers conferred upon you by law. By keeping open last Sunday, these men have violated the condition of their bonds, and we ask you to institute proceedings at once upon those bonds for violation thereof. The evidence already within your reach will show a forfeiture. We further ask and demand that the license of every saloon-keeper that shall open his place of business, or in any manner violate section 4, chapter 20, of the city ordinances, on next Sunday, shall be immediately revoked, and that notice be given that such course will be pursued. As the head of the police force of the city, whenever any policeman reports such a violation, you have official knowledge of the same. The prime object of such extraordinary grants of power as have been conferred by Legislatures upon cities by their charters, and upon Mayors of the same, is to render the exercise of summary remedies legal and effective; and, if the one hundred and eighteen law-breakers of Chicago shall understand without doubt that you intend to execute the law by a speedy exercise of all the powers vested in you by the law, we believe there will be no trouble about it. But if they shall understand that you are undecided what course to pursue, and will allow the great power possessed by you to lie dormant and inert, and only such measures taken as might be applicable to the government of a country village, then your authority will be defied, and the city surrendered into the hands of lawless men. Upon you will rest the responsibility of success or failure; in your hands lies the power which, if judiciously and energetically employed, will insure success.

We further respectfully demand that the licenses of the rebellious one hundred and eighteen, who have come to your official knowledge through the police, shall be at once revoked; and if in any case they attempt to open their saloons on next Sunday in violation of the law, they should be immediately arrested as other law-breakers are, and their places closed. [See Main v. McCarthy, 15th Ill., 441; Lancaster v. Lane, 19th Ill., 240; Dodd v. Board, 43d Ill., 95; Marshal v. Strong, 48th Ill., 396.] No more tenderness should be shown the reckless and defiant vendor of intoxicating liquors who disgraces the law than to the humblest and poorest citizen who may become drunk and disorderly through their instrumentality. The citizens of Chicago regard these law-breakers and their followers as the authors of nearly all the crime within its borders, and demand that their punishment shall be summary, as a warning to others. If they are allowed to violate laws with impunity, no power in the city can prevent 2,200 other saloon-keepers from doing the same thing. Therefore, we implore you, as the recognized executive of law, to exert, without fear or favor, some of the vast powers with which you are clothed. There is no question in the minds of the citizens but what you possess the necessary authority to keep the saloons closed on Sunday, and we doubt not that the citizens, as a mass, are ready to support you in any emergency that may arise, if you only boldly and fearlessly do your duty and cause your power to be respected.

We understand the programme of the liquor-sellers to be to procrastinate all suits that may be brought against them, and, in the meantime, to proceed to open violation of all restraining laws, and that next Sunday, unless summary measures are taken to prevent them, a majority of the saloons will be open for business. Then let the order go forth this week for the immediate arrest and revocation of the license of every man who keeps open before the eyes of the police. Indeed it is the sworn duty of all officers of the law, including the police, to arrest upon view, every law-breaker, and we cannot but regard it as a mistaken policy for enforcing city laws that leaves their execution subject to the taste of the Supreme Court in each separate case. Police regulations were never made to be enforced in this way. Inert and inutile would all criminal laws be if the criminal was only subject to a summons to appear and answer to the charges against him, and if, with swaggering braggadocia, he were allowed to repeat his offence without restraint of his personal liberty. In short, we respectfully demand that if the question of the constitutionality of the laws and ordinances, which have been sustained over and over again, many times by our Supreme Court, is to be again tried, that the criminals who have rendered themselves amenable to them shall be safely kept, and their places absolutely closed until the question is decided; and that they shall not be allowed to bring our city government into contempt and continue to manufacture criminals for the halter and the Penitentiary, until it is definitely settled whether the people have any rights which they are bound to respect.

If there is any doubt about the adequacy of the present police force to execute the law, let special police be sworn in for that purpose, although the police themselves report that they have had more time to watch the saloons last Sunday on account of the absence of other crimes and the usual number of drunken men; and there were many empty cells at the station houses, usually filled by intoxicated and disorderly persons. In fact, the closing of each saloon adds to the effective power of the police.

Our opinion is that a proclamation from you, or some unequivocal expression of the line of action you intend to pursue, would have a good effect in maintaining good order, and dispelling any doubts that may remain in the minds of those who are debating whether or not they shall violate the law. It will be better to take a decisive stand in the beginning than to dally along until those who obeyed the law last Sunday are beguiled into its violation by bad examples; for it cannot be expected that those who obeyed the law last Sunday will tamely submit to see their customers patronizing rival saloons, and themselves suffer by their obedience, and we have no desire for partial treatment, but all should be closed without distinction.

We are much pleased to know that a majority of the saloon-keepers are willing to sustain any action you may take, provided it is impartial in its operation, and is not marked by fluctuations or an undecisive policy. We believe a bold and unfaltering course, publicly declared, will be successful.

Sincerely sympathizing with you, and fully recognizing the great responsibilities that rest upon you in the government of a mixed, energetic, and somewhat turbulent people, we pledge you, on behalf of all good citizens, their moral and religious support.

REV. E. P. GOODWIN,	REV. C. H. FOWLER,
J. O. BRAYMAN,	REV. W. W. EVERTS,
REUBEN TAYLOR,	REV. A. E. KITTRIDGE,
DR. N. S. DAVIS,	PHILIP MEYERS,
DR. L. S. MAJOR,	P. W. GATES,
SIMEON MEARS,	J. W. HAMMOND,
C. C. BONNY.	M. C. KELLY,
	O. W. POTTER.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY

met last evening in the Builders' Exchange, about twenty-five gentlemen being present. Senator Woodard presided, the Rev. Mr. Kittredge invoked the Divine blessing, and Mr. Meyers, the Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

After a long discussion it was decided to make up a ticket of candidates, selected from the two tickets now in the field, to be voted for by persons in favor of enforcing the liquor laws.

The address presented to the people, published elsewhere, was adopted.

A Committee of two from each Division of the city was appointed to select Committees of three from each ward to look after the interests of the ticket.

Adjourned until Tuesday evening.

IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—A large meeting of Germans was held to-night, at which the temperance question and Sunday laws were generally discussed. Resolutions were passed pledging support to no candidate who will not stand by the general civil liberty and freedom, or to any candidate for the Legislature who will not pledge himself to oppose temperance and Sunday laws.

It adopted a resolution declaring in favor of salaries for all public officers and the entire abolishment of fees. A Committee of twenty-four was appointed to call on the candidates and ascertain their views on these questions. All but two of the Committee are saloon-keepers.

WASHINGTON.

Justice Nelson to Retire from the Supreme Court.

The Crop Reports for October---Increase in Corn and Oats---Slight Decrease in Barley and Rye.

Reception of the New Guatamalan Minister.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OUR CUBAN RELATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—The President himself contradicts the statement that he would soon issue a proclamation recognizing the beligerency of the Cubans. He says, in addition, that no such subject has been discussed by the Cabinet. It is thought he will recommend, in his annual message, that Congress will take some action regarding Cuba.

THE CABINET MEETING.

There were only three members of the Cabinet present at the meeting to-day; Messrs. Delano, whose health is somewhat improved, Williams, Creswell, and Robeson being absent on the stump.

Secretary Boutwell leaves to-morrow to again enter the canvass.

On Tuesday next, if the President remains in town, there will be but two Cabinet officers present at the session on that day.

THE SUPREME COURT.

During the session, the appointment of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Justice Nelson, was discussed informally, the names mentioned being Wm. M. Evarts and Judge Woodward, one of the nine new Circuit Judges. Justice Nelson will not again take his seat on the bench, but will resign within a short time, and be retired on his life pension, as he has reached the age of 70 years. The appointment is conceded to New York, Justice Nelson having been appointed from that State. Senator Conkling, who is an aspirant for a place on the Supreme Bench, is ineligible, as he was in the Senate when the salaries of the Judges were raised.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE

is now at Frederick, Md. He writes to his friends here that his health is improving.

THE INDIAN INTERVIEW.

During the interview of the Apache Indians with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, yesterday, they stated to him that at present they did not want any more horses, while other Indians expressed a strong desire to be supplied with them, as they had as many ponies as they could keep during the winter, the stock of hay stored and on hand being limited. They, however, asked the value of the horses to be paid them in clothing and other articles needed by their soldiers and braves. The Commissioners informed them that their request would be complied with. During the past few years it is stated that the Apache braves have been unusually industrious in stealing horses, and are now well supplied with stock.

A HEAVY BILL.

The printing by a firm in this city of the proceedings, etc., of the British American Claims Commission, for one quarter, amounts to the extravagant sum of about $19,000.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CORN CROP OF 1872.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The corn crop, according to statistical reports of the Department of Agriculture for October, promises to be one of the largest the country has ever grown. Only five States return less than an average condition, viz.: Delaware, 90; Maryland, 97; Virginia, 92; Florida, 88; Arkansas, 91. Rhode Island is placed at 100, and every one of the others is above, viz.: Maine, 108; New Hampshire, 110; Vermont, 113; Massachusetts, 102; Connecticut, 111; New York, 106; New Jersey, 104; Pennsylvania, 107; North Carolina, 110; South Carolina, 103; Georgia, 105; Alabama, 106; Mississippi, 112; Louisiana, 124; Texas, 121; Tennessee, 101; West Virginia, 106; Kentucky, 112; Ohio, 110; Michigan, 104; Indiana, 110; Illinois, 110; Wisconsin, 105; Minnesota, 105; Iowa, 107; Kansas, 112; Nebraska, 109; California, 104; Oregon, 103.

The average for all the States is 108.

The November returns will give the aggregate product upon the total area.

THE OAT CROP.

The product of oats is apparently increased as compared with that of last year by about 3 per cent, but it will not equal an aggregate of 265,000,000 bushels. The comparison with last year is as follows:

Maine, 119; New Hampshire, 98; Vermont, 118; Massachusetts, 95; Rhode Island, 105; Connecticut, 111; New York, 96; New Jersey, 80; Pennsylvania, 100; Delaware, 60; Maryland, 78; Virginia, 76; North Carolina, 130; South Carolina, 92; Georgia, 120; Florida, 90; Alabama, 97; Mississippi, 99; Louisiana, 105; Texas, 116; Arkansas, 107; Tennessee, 124; West Virginia, 98; Kentucky, 109; Ohio, 93; Michigan, 96; Indiana, 111; Illinois, 112; Wisconsin, 105; Minnesota, 108; Iowa, 100; Missouri, 122; Kansas, 150; Nebraska, 136; California, 103; Oregon, 101.

BARLEY.

The barley product is slightly above that of last year in all the Western States, except Missouri, Ohio, and Indiana, and is also increased in Tennessee and Texas. A decrease is apparent in all the Atlantic States. The indications scarcely favor as large a total aggregate as last year. The principal producing States are California, New York, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Ohio. The quality is also below the average in most of the States.

RYE.

The rye crop appears to be smaller by 2 per cent than that of last year. The quality is generally good, though slightly below the average in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, South Carolina, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri.

THE NEW GUATEMALA MINISTER.

Mr. Dardon, the new Minister from Guatemala, was introduced to the President this morning, and the usual speeches ensued.

TREASURY REGULATIONS.

On and after the 1st of November next, Section 15 of the Treasury Regulations of May 9, 1871, will be amended so as to require that transportation bonds be taken for ninety days when the route of transportation is over 500 and not less than 1,000 miles; for four months, when such route is over 1,000 and less than 1,500 miles, and for five months when the route is over 1,500 miles.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that seized goods not exceeding $1,000 in value may be released to the claimant by a Collector on authority from the Department on payment of their appraised value and of the expenses incident to seizure, and waiving in writing all claims to legal proceedings in consequence of seizure. If goods exceed five hundred dollars in value and their release is not approved, the Collector is to report them for libel to the District Attorney, but if they do not exceed $500 in value, and if they are not released to the owner, they shall be advertised and sold, and the claimant advised of his right to contest the forfeiture, on the conditions specified in Section 12 of the act of July, 1866.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The Southern Claims Commissioners to-day considered the case of the Rev. Milton S. Shirk, of Ohio, proprietor and principal of the Baptist Female Seminary, at Liberty, Amite County, Miss., for the burning of his college building and a large number of bales of cotton, by the Union cavalry connected with General Bank's Red River Army, and for forage and provisions taken by the Army. The entire claim amounts to $125,000, of which more than $100,000 are beyond the jurisdiction of the Commissioners.

Serious Railway Accident.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The 11 a. m. express train from Philadelphia, to-day, run into a way train on the switch at South Elizabeth, N. J. The engine and baggage cars of the express train were wrecked. Two passenger cars ran off the track and a number of the passengers received bruises; none serious. All the cars in the way train were more or less damaged. The conductor of the latter was injured. The accident delayed the trains on the road several hours. The Philadelphia train was 15 minutes behind time when the accident occurred.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Probabilities: From Chesapeake Bay to Lake Erie, and thence over the Middle States and New England, threatening weather, continued rain, northeasterly winds, brisk to high on the Atlantic Coast, but varying on the bay to brisk south-southwesterly winds, with clearing weather by Saturday noon. In the South Atlantic States and Southern Virginia, and thence to the Ohio Valley, and the Gulf, partially cloudy and clearing weather with but little if any rain. In the Northwest and on the Western lakes partially cloudy and warm weather, falling barometer, and winds veering to southerly on Saturday. On the lower lakes, northeasterly winds, cloudy weather, and rain. The Upper Ohio River will probably rise by Saturday night. Warning signals continue at Norfolk, Baltimore, Cape May, New York, New London, and Boston, and are ordered for Portland, Maine.

POLITICAL.

S. W. Thompson Will Not Bolt Morton.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 25.—The *Daily Express*, of this city, will print the following letter from Hon. Richard W. Thompson, to-morrow morning:

TERRE HAUTE, Oct. 25.

To the Editor of the Express:

You are right in saying, as you did in the *Express* of this morning, that the connection of my name with a supposed plot to defeat the election of Governor Morton to the Senate is entirely without my authority. I have neither done nor contemplated anything of the kind, and shall not. My wish to see the rank of the Republican party remain unbroken is so strong that if I desired to go to the Senate I would not do so at the expense of its unity. But I have no such desire, greatly preferring to remain a private citizen and never again to hold a political office of any kind. If I were a member of the Legislature I should vote for Governor Morton, and both hope and expect to see every Republican member do so. He has fairly won his re-election not only by his great ability, but the wonderful amount of labor he has performed during this canvass, and the Republicans of this State would be unjust to themselves if they were to withhold it. Very respectfully,

R. W. THOMPSON.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Death of M. B. Matingly, of the Aurora "Herald."

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 25.—A terrible accident occurred this morning, resulting in the death of the assistant editor and business manager of the Aurora *Herald*, Mr. M. B. Matingly. The gentleman, while walking on the bank of the race from the silver plate factory, was seized with an apoplectic fit, and falling forward on his face received a cut on his temple which would, of itself, have stunned him and rendered him powerless. In this condition he was drowned, although the race was not over a foot deep, and streams of people were passing within fifty feet of him. The affair has cast a gloom over the city, for, although a new-comer, he was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. His remains will be escorted to the cars for Plymouth, Ind., by the members of Oriflamme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of which order he had just been made a member. He leaves a wife and one child.

WAYLAID AND ROBBED.

If the young men of Bridgeport deserve credit for anything, it is for the courtesy and politeness with which they treat strangers. The following will show how they conduct themselves in this respect: At a late hour last evening two young men from Brainwood, named Daniel Dougherty and James Farley, while strolling through the streets of that pleasant district, met a party of five gentlemen at the corner of Halsted and O'Neill streets, and ventured to inquire the way to a certain house on Archer avenue, for which they had been searching for some time. The gentlemen directed them through a dark and narrow street, and after they had proceeded a short distance, followed them, knocked them down, and robbed them of their money and watches. The young strangers managed to escape from them with their lives, and succeeded in reaching the sub-station on Archer avenue, where they gave a glowing account of the hospitable treatment they had received at the hands of the gentlemanly quintette. Officer Marmont was instructed to recover the stolen property and bring in the thieves without delay. He visited several low saloons, and finally found them in the doggery kept by John Maher, at 915 South Halsted street. At the station they were registered as William Grant, Thomas Burke, Thomas Healey, William Clooney, and Luke Sheridan. They are choice specimens of the average Bridgeport youth.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—BEEVES—The market opened firm with a slim attendance. Holders were firm and but few sales were made, at ½c per lb advance on last week's prices was asked. There is still a scarcity of good cattle, although some good herds were among the offerings. The market closed firm to-day at ¼c per lb advance. Receipts, 243 car loads. We quote the following sales: A. Livingston, 18 Illinois steers, av 1,300 lbs, at 6¾c; 18 do do, av 1,225 lbs, at 6½c; 20 do do, av 965 lbs, at 5c. Waixel & Rosenthal, 85 Illinois steers, av 1,217, at 6⅜c; 20 do do, av 1,257, at 6⅝c; 40 do do, av 1,263, at 6⅛c; 36 do do, av 1,236, at 6⅛c. S. Green, 17 Illinois steers, av 1,167, at 6⅛c; 33 do do, av 1,131, at 5¾c.

MILCH COWS—Good cows are scarce and in moderate demand; prices firm, ranging from $45 to $75. Eastern buyers cleared the markets of all receipts this far, and some New York buyers who wanted cows had to return without them.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The demand so far has been good, but the quality is still inferior. The prices are unchanged.

HOGS—There has been a fair demand this week for local trade, and Western hogs have brought $5.25 per cwt. The inquiry for State hogs is light at from $4.50 to $5.00 per cwt.

HORSES—The disease has appeared in the stables here, and 25 horses are now down with it; consequently very little has been done in this market.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Young Callahan, the switchman, injured on Thursday in Dayton, died last evening.

A young man, named Frank Tomalson, of Alexandria, Madison County, Ind., was instantly killed in a saw-mill at Kokomo yesterday morning, by the bursting of a pulley.

The suspension is announced of R.W. Nathan, a Wall street stock broker, for whose account various contracts were closed out on the Stock Exchange, yesterday.

Deputy United States Marshal Luther Gilmore, of Terre Haute, arrested a man named Taylor yesterday for running an illicit distillery in Clay County, Indiana.

The managers of the Philadelphia House of Correction yesterday inspected the workings of the Detroit House of Correction. They were shown about by Superintendent Brockway and Major Moffatt.

Wm. Kircher, a well-known saloon-keeper and former proprietor of the Madison Hotel, at Madison, Wis., accidentally shot himself through the abdomen at half-past 1 o'clock yesterday, inflicting a mortal wound.

The entire family of Isaac Rawls, of Robertson County, Tenn., were poisoned a few days ago. Mrs. Rawls and a daughter are dead. Mr. Rawls, another daughter, and a son are dangerously ill. It is not known how the poisoning occurred, whether accidental or intentional.

Park Chamberlain, of Dayton, O., tried to commit rape on a young lady, named Amelia Swartz, on last Sunday evening in an unfrequented part of the city, but was prevented by her screams. Chamberlain was arrested, and bound over for trial.

An aged German, named Rampf, living on John street, Dayton, while experimenting yesterday with some torpedoes which he brought from Germany with him, had his left hand torn off. There was great fear of lock-jaw, but it is reported to-night that he is doing well.

A colored man, calling himself William H. Ford, having several *aliases*, attempted, on Thursday, to get himself registered at the Fourth Ward. It being learned that he was registered under other names in other wards, he was arrested, and will be prosecuted in the United States District Court.

The certificate of incorporation of the Indianapolis Elevator Company was filed on Thursday evening, in the office of the Secretary of State of Indiana. The object of the formation of said Company are to build, own, and operate grain elevators and tracks connected therewith. Capital $100,000.

At the railroad inquest yesterday morning, at Portsmouth, N. H., Benj. Walton, of Seabrook, testified that the brakeman Dow stated to a group of men immediately after the accident that he must have left the switch wrong for the express train. It is expected that several others who had heard Dow's statement in the first excitement will support Walton's testimony.

The Irish citizens of Indianapolis were greatly incensed, yesterday, over the discovery of the fact that the grave of Michael Morrison, an old gentleman, who was buried in the Catholic Cemetery the day previous, was violated the same night. The deceased was well known, and a large number of friends among the Irish and others.

FOREIGN.

The London Press on the San Juan Settlement.

Bismarck on the Franco-Austrian Commercial Treaty.

He Opposes the Protective Tendencies of France.

Prince Napoleon and the French Assembly.

AUSTRIA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The recently published red book of Austria contains the text of Prince Bismarck's despatch of April 26, 1872, in relation to the action of the Austro-Hungarian Government upon the proposition of France for a modification of the Franco-Austrian treaty of navigation, Dec. 11, 1866, and of "tariff A" of the treaty of commerce of the same date. The following synopsis of the despatch is furnished by the Acting Chief of the Bureau of Statistics:

The German Chancellor expresses his firm interest in a communication wherein Austria announced that she had, for general reasons rather than from considerations affecting her own interests, declined to accede to the French proposition. He regards this action of the Austro-Hungarian Government as of great value to Germany and other European States for the reason that the treaties which France in this case proposes to modify continue in force until 1876, a longer period than similar treaties of France with other countries have to run. So long as these treaties with Austria are in force, the rights therein guaranteed to that power will be enjoyed by all countries which are entitled to be treated by France on the same footing as the most favored nation. These treaties were part of the liberal commercial system which France had the credit of initiating. If the present retrograde movement of that country should result in restoring the obstructions to the freedom of commercial intercourse which had been swept away, new industrial interests based on those very obstructions would soon appear, and these would lend their power to prevent a return to a liberal commercial policy. It is, therefore, says the Chancellor, the common interest of every European State that the commercial treaties concluded by France at a former period shall remain in force, until public opinion in France has overcome the now prevailing inclination in favor of a protective tariff. It is to be looked on as a fortunate circumstance for the commercial development of Europe, that the Government of the State to which the present situation has accorded so decisive an instance of the politico-commercial development of Europe, clearly recognized the obligations this situation imposes, and is ready to discharge it.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Thiers has forbidden the sale of caricatures of the ex-Emperor Napoleon and his family.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The Bank of England did not propose to borrow four millions sterling from France. It was Thiers who endeavored strenuously to induce the bank to borrow that sum, but the bank declined, and answered that, if Thiers wished to deposit four millions in London to draw against, it would accept the deposit. Thiers' object was to use the fact for political purposes, to enable him to make a boast that his Government had restored completely the material prosperity of France.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The members of the Japanese Embassy, now in Paris, were entertained at a banquet last night, in honor of the birth day of the Mikado.

The Permanent Commission of the National Assembly has suspended its regular sitting. At the last meeting of the Commission, M. Grevy, Chairman, announced that he would lay before the Assembly as soon as it reassembled, the protest of Prince Napoleon against his expulsion from France.

Meniera's chocolate manufactory was damaged by fire last night to the extent of 60,000 francs.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 25.—The Senate has adopted an address in reply to the speech from the Throne, by a vote of 75 against 19. The address had previously been adopted by the Cortes. The resolution providing for the abolition of capital punishment for political offences has been rejected by a vote of 99 against 59.

Meetings in opposition to the army conscription system continue to be held in the Provinces.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—Odo Russell, the British Ambassador, and the American Minister Bancroft, interchanged felicitations last night on the settlement of the San Juan question.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—George Bancroft, the American Minister to Germany, has received the congratulations of a large number of his own countrymen on the decision of the Emperor in the San Juan case.

Baron Tauchnitz, the publisher, has been appointed Consul of Great Britain at Leipsic.

CANADA.

TORONTO, Oct. 25.—The Hon. M. Mowatt has formed a new Ontario Cabinet, consisting of P. Mowatt, Premier and Attorney General; Adam Croops, Treasurer; E. E. Pardee, Secretary of State; A. McKeller, Minister of Public Works, and R. W. Scott, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

CHATHAM ISLANDS.

MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, Oct. 24, via LONDON 25.—Trouble has occurred with the natives of the Chatham Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, and the whites are threatened with extermination.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The *Times* says: "The decision on the San Juan question is unsatisfactory, unclear, and indecisive, but we accept it." It repudiates the charge that England intrigued at Berlin to stultify the judgment.

The Unitarians.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—The National Unitarian Conference to-day elected Ebenzer Rockwood Hoar President, and a long list of Vice Presidents, among whom are Daniel L. Shorey, of Chicago, and Geo. Partridge, of St. Louis. John K. Heywood, of Louisville, was elected one of the counsel. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That no obstacles be permitted to remain which shall deprive any child of the grandest means of being moulded into American life.

Resolved, That we resist to the uttermost any attempt to use one cent of the public funds for any denominational or sectarian purpose.

Resolved, That, while yielding to no body of religious worshippers in our reverence for the Bible and our grateful acceptance of the truth it contains, and commending it to every one's study, we nevertheless would not insist upon it as an essential or useful part of our public school system.

Obituary.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—Information has been received here of the death of Charles E. Perry, United States Consul at Aspinwall.

DETROIT, Oct. 25.—Daniel Dewey, an old resident of Flint, died suddenly to-day.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Hugh Maguire, one of the oldest Catholic Priests in the United States, died in Brooklyn to-day, aged 77.

MARRIED.

GOULD—BROCK—In Montreal, on Thursday, the 17th inst., at the Church of St. James the Apostle, by the Rev. G. J. Low, incumbent of St. John the Baptist Church Madoc, assisted by the Rev. Canon Ellegood, Wm. R. Gould, of Chicago, and Amelia, only daughter of the late Stuart Brock, Esq., of Hawkesbury Mills.

RUSSEL—GILSON—In this city, Oct. 23, by Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., at the residence of Judge M. R. M. Wallace, Mr. William J. Russel, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss Ella O. Gilson, of Chicago.

ROMIG—MILLER—On Thursday, Oct. 24, at the residence of Mr. J. Stevenson, Chicago, by Rev. E. H. Smith, acting of the New England Church, S. V. Romig, M. D., of Smyrna, Mich., and Miss Maggie E. Miller, of Detroit.

DAVIES—GERHARD—In this city, Oct. 25, at the residence of Mr. L. P. Morehouse, by the Rev. Chas. E. Cheney, D. D., Mr. Frederick R. Davies and Miss Lina Gerhard. No cards.

BUTTERFIELD—JOHNSTONE—Oct. 23, by the Rev. C. D. Helmer, Mr. Clinton Butterfield and Miss Frankie M. Johnstone, all of this city.

JOHNSON—BARNUM—In Wauseon, Ohio, Oct. 24, by Rev. Geo. Barnum, Herbert F. Johnson, Esq., of Chicago, and Miss Ella M. Barnum, of Wauseon.

Rochester, New York, and Detroit papers please copy.

CHARNLEY—DOUGLAS—On Wednesday, Oct. 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Edward C. Porter, James Charnley and Helen, eldest daughter of John M. Douglas, Esq.

DIED.

O'LEARY—Mrs. Sarah O'Leary, the late Miss Sarah McNulty, after a short illness, at the age of 35 years. The funeral will take place on Sunday, from her late residence, 499 West Twelfth-st., and will leave the Church of the Holy Family, at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary cemetery.

McMENEMY—On Oct. 25, at the residence of her father, 37 School-st., Teanie, aged 18 years, youngest daughter of Hugh McMenemy.

KIMBALL—In this city, Oct. 25, of neuralgia of the heart, Benjamin W. Kimball, aged 53 years. Funeral services from 123 Walnut-st., to-day, at 1 o'clock p. m.

New York and Boston papers please copy.

Advertisements Received Too Late for Classification.

DINING-ROOM, RESTAURANT, AND SALOON fixtures, paying business, offered at a bargain. Cheap rent. FINLEY, 64 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD COTTAGE OF 4 ROOMS, ON Robey-st., second house north of Milwaukee-av; only $10 per month. Inquire of MR. LINDER, 6 houses north of it.

THE FURNITURE AND LEASE OF BOARDING-house, No. 14 North Green-st., for sale, filled with prompt-paying boarders. Reason for selling, other business and poor health.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE by a young man who can write a good hand, where he can advance, as he shows, his ability. Good references. Address A 21, Tribune office.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Butters & Co.'s REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE,

On Saturday Morning, Oct. 26,

At their Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st., will embrace 1,000 Lots of almost all kinds of

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Including the entire Furniture of a first-class Dwelling. Also, SEVERAL PIANO FORTES. Also, a SQUARE GRAND PIANO FORTE, 7⅓ Octave, made by the Great Union Piano Co., of New York, entirely new.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Real Estate Sale

140 CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS AT AUCTION,

On Monday, Oct. 28, at 2 o'clock p. m.

AT THE NEW OFFICE,

No. 168 East Madison-st., near corner LaSalle.

These lots are located at the corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Sixty-seventh-st. Hyde Park, midway between the

Great South Parks

and accessible by

20 Dummy Trains

to and from the city each day. Only two Blocks each way from the depot. Fine houses already built and occupied. Streets finely graded. Ground high and dry. In every respect

First-Class Property

Sale absolutely

Without Reserve.

Terms only $50 cash, $50 in 6 months, balance $100 per year, with 8 per cent interest. Abstracts furnished.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.

FIVE HANDSOME HOUSES, AND EIGHT LOTS AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday Afternoon, Oct. 29, at 2 o'clock, on the grounds.

Five Dwelling Houses, one and a half story, with every convenience; with Lots 24x124 feet.

Three Lots, Nos. 17, 18, and 23, 24x124, all fronting south, on Webster-av., between Hurlbut-st. and Lincoln-av.

The above are desirably located, being accessible by horse cars on Lincoln-av.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BOOTS & SHOES,

DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS, AT AUCTION,

Tuesday Morning, October 29th,

At 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, HANDSOME CHROMOS, AND Steel Engravings AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday Morning, Oct. 30,

At 10 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms,

55 & 57 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BUGGIES

Phaetons, Side Springs, Wagons, Horses, and Harness AT AUCTION,

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 30, AT 10 A. M., at Butters' Exchange, 27, 29, and 31 West Washington-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Ready-made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, etc., THURSDAY, OCT. 31, at Butters' Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE WATER LOT, AT AUCTION,

To Settle the Estate of a Deceased Proprietor,

On THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 31, at 10 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

We shall sell, without reserve,

Lot 5, of Blocks 5 and 6, of So. Frac. Sec. 29, Town 39, R. 14.

This lot fronts 215 feet on Cologne-st., corner of and fronting on Deering-st., 305 feet to the river.

Terms, ¼ cash, balance 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, interest at 8 per cent, payable semi-annually.

The Lot is rented until May, 1873, at an annual rental of $1,200. Arrangements have been made for Railroad facilities on the Lot.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By T. S. FITCH & CO.

Peremptory Sale!

Of Real Estate at Auction,

BY T. S. FITCH & CO.,

At their Salesroom, No. 157 Dearborn-st., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, at 2 p. m.

An elegant lot fronting south, on Douglas-place, near Lake-av.

A convenient house and lot, No. 287 Fulton-st.

A fine residence lot on Forty-first-st., bet. Drexel Boulevard and Cottage Grove-av.

A large and desirable lot at Woodlawn, near the Station and South Park.

TEN ACRES IN THE SOUTH SHORE SUBDIVISION, in a beautiful grove.

Particulars at the above office.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Auction Sale OF VALUABLE BUSINESS LOT

In Partition Proceedings.

In pursuance of the order and decree of the Superior Court of Cook County, entered in the suit of James J. Walworth vs. Wm. H. Hubbard, et al., for the partition or sale of the real estate hereinafter mentioned, we, the undersigned special Commissioners, appointed by said Court for such purpose, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the premises herein mentioned, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 31st day of October, A. D. 1872, all that real estate situate in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and described as the north ninety feet of the east one-quarter of Lot 1, in Block 31, in the original town of Chicago, and bounded as follows: commencing at the northeast corner of said Lot one (1), and running thence south on a line with Franklin-st. ninety (90) feet, thence west twenty (20) feet and eight (8) inches, thence north ninety (90) feet, thence east on a line with Lake-st. to the place of beginning; together with the perpetual right to the use of the alley, ten (10) feet wide, in the rear of said land.

The terms of sale will be one-third in cash on the day of sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest at 10 per cent, payable semi-annually, and secured by trust deed or mortgage on the premises sold.

Abstracts of title can be seen at the law office of Sleeper & Whiton, 132 LaSalle-st.

JOSEPH F. BONFIELD,
PLINY B. SMITH,
JOHN I. BENNETT,
Special Commissioners.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

SPECIAL SALE OF BEAUTIFUL

FRENCH BRONZES, Bronze Clocks and Statuary, AT AUCTION,

This evening and each evening during the week, at

No. 138 Twenty-second-st.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE

OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND

Furniture, Carpets, &c.

Two Rosewood 7-Octave Pianos, One American Organ.

ALSO, THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF

COTTAGE GROVE HOTEL,

Consisting of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Mattresses, Comforters, Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY MORNING, Oct. 26, at 9½ o'clock.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Family Carriage, PAIR HORSES, HARNESS, &C., AT AUCTION,

On Saturday Morning, Oct. 26,

AT 12 O'CLOCK.

At our Salesrooms, 85 & 87 Market-st.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Two-seated Shifting-top Carriage, Bay Mare and Harness.

At our salesrooms, 85 and 87 Market-st., on Saturday morning, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

LAWNDALE!

MILLARD & DECKER Subdivision.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF 100 SPLENDID LOTS, At Lawndale,

On Tuesday Afternoon, Oct. 29, at 2 o'clock.

This beautifully-located property is inside the city limits, on the C., B. & Q. R. R., between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth-sts. Every lot is supplied with

LAKE WATER,

From the City Water Works.

The streets are all graded, and sidewalks laid; city graded schools; nine trains daily; commutation tickets, 6 3-4 cents; running time from Central Depot, 30 minutes; from Canal-st., 14 minutes.

The improvements which have been made, and are in progress, make this the most desirable residence property in or contiguous to Chicago.

Title perfect. Printed abstract furnished each purchaser.

TERMS OF SALE—1-3 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years; also, one portion 1-3 cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent interest.

Parties purchasing will be assisted in building.

A special train of Cars will start from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st., at 1 o'clock, stop only at State and Canal-sts., and Blue Island-av., and return at 4 p. m., for convenience of all persons who would like to attend the sale or take a ride to Lawndale, are invited.

For plats, or further information, apply to Millard & Decker, Room 5, Republic Life Insurance Buildings, or

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers. 85 & 87 Market-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

$10,000 WORTH OF Household Furniture,

Every grade and variety, without reserve.

Also, 10 Crates of W. G. Crockery,
75 Pkgs. Glassware,
75 Rolls Wool and Stair Carpets,
20 Rolls English Brussels Carpets,
50 Rolls Floor Oil Cloth,
500 Rolls Gilt Paper Hangings,
600 Pair do Window Shades,
Office and Parlor Desks, Show Cases, Mirrors, &c.,

ON SATURDAY, OCT. 26, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AT OUR AUCTION SALE OF

Tuesday, Oct. 29, at 9 1-2 A. M.

We shall offer an assortment of LACE GOODS, HOSIERY, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, NOTIONS, &c.; also, a large assortment of ARMY CLOTHING.

GEORGE P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By HARRISON & CO.

One HARRIS FIRE-PROOF SAFE, One FIRE KING FIRE-PROOF-SAFE,

In perfect order, AT AUCTION, Saturday, Oct. 26, at 10 a. m. HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

300 Choice Chromos at Auction,

AT HALF-PAST 11 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING, BY HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

Furniture, Carpets, &c.

This morning, at 9:30 o'clock,

PARLOR SETS, CHAMBER SETS, TWO VERY LARGE COOK STOVES, CROCKERY, MIRRORS, &c., &c.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

22 HORSES AND 5 BUGGIES

At Auction, Monday, Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock.

At stable on Halsted-st., between Madison and Washington-sts.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

VOLUME 26 ... INSURANCE.

NORTH MIS... FIRE Insurance Co...

PROGRESS SI...

ASSETS

January 1, 1868,
July 1, 1868,
January 1, 1869,
July 1, 1869,
January 1, 1870,
July 1, 1870,
January 1, 1871,
July 1, 1871,
January 1, 1872,
July 1, 1872,
September 1, 1872, ...

Dwellings, Merchand... etc., insured at fair rate...

H. S. TIFFANY ... GENERAL AGE... Office: 156 & 158 La... CHICAGO.

PENNSYLVA... Fire Insuranc... INCORPORATED A... NEARLY FIFTY YEA... PERIENCE.

Cash Assets, - $1,2...

Policies in this old an... lished Company are issued...

W. H. CUNNINGHAM, Oriental Block, 120 La...

QUEE... Fire Insurance... OF LIVERPOOL AND LON...

CAPITAL, $10,000...

JAS. L. RO... AGENT, S. W. Corner State and Madison... UP STAIRS.

Organized - - - 1...

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY Fire Insurance ... OF BROOKLYN, N. Y. ...sh Assets, - - - - - $553...

Policies issued on Dwellings, Stores and conte... other desirable risks, at

FAIR RATES.

As we make our own rates on all classes of p... owners will consult their interests by applying... fore insuring elsewhere.

Dan. M. Bowm... AGENT, 150 LaSalle-st. basement of Otis Bl...

INSURANC... WALKER & LOWE... AGENTS.

Allemania Fire Ins. C... CLEVELAND.
Armenia Ins. Co., PITTSBURGH.
Kansas Ins. Co., LEAVENWORTH.
Globe Ins. Co., CHICAGO.

Will issue Policies on insur... property in Chicago and vicin... AT FAIR RATES.

No. 172 LaSalle-s...

WANTED.

FOUNDRY.

Partner wanted, with from $3,000 to $5,000 capita... join the advertiser in the foundry business. Brick b... up and ready to commence. A good opportun... an experienced and practical man. Address ...

RANGES.

VAN RANGES For Hotels, Restaurants, and Familie... STEAM HEATING APPARATU... CLOGSTON'S PATENT. Estimates made on application to HERON, SMITH & MOORE, 76 West Washington-st.